RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV. NO. 239— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
9 Oct.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERAx	15,995
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,5.0
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
12	RANPURA		16,585
	RAZMAK		16,602
23	CHINAq		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

r First Class Passengers only.

‡ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-I-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with COMORIN	For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	For Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA	For Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with NALDERA	For Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	For Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with CHITRAL	For Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	For Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	For Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
8th Oct.	VASNA	..	Busreh via Karachi
9th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
11th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
13th ,,	KHANDALLA	..	East & South Africa.
13th ,,	BARODA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*SADO MARU	5898	5 Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MABU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5'45	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	9th Oct	23rd Oct.
Indus Maru	27th ,,	10th Nov.
Celebes Maru	4th Nov.	15th ,,
Honolulu Maru	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Borneo Maru	23rd ,,	7th Dec

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle
BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,66'
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES,

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Pr. Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns t the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ems immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

A DENTAL MECHANIC wanted immediately for Bombay Surgery. Handsome salary. Apply Box No. 1828, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3834

WANTED—Qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 75 to 100 according to qualifications. State Vernacular. Apply in own handwriting to CHAIRMAN, KARNATAK CENTRAL CO-OP. Dharwar.
27432

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CLERK for the Gymkhana. Must be Typist and ... with accounts and office routine ... JT. HON. SECRETARIES, Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay
A R3826

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR ... AND ... CEMENT

... all the requirements of ... Standard Specification ... by Government Test ... re to be cement of a ... and recommended for all ... work. All enquiries and ... ll have our best attention.

... ISSARIAT BUILDING
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986.

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock good. will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Madows Street Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A Namthave Widow below 25, without encumbrances for a Namthave Gentleman in Service at Simla and drawing decent salary. Must be of a respectable family and have a good knowledge of reading and writing Mharattee and English or both. Apply Box No. 1827, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3833

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Very Cheap Rate. Machines Repaired. Accessories Speciality. FORTUNA TYPEWRITER CO. 467, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
N R3830

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Re. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC MEETING.

UNDER the auspices of the F Ward Congress Committee, a Public Meeting will be held at AMARCHAND CHAWLS, Poibawdy, Parel, near Damodar Thakersey Hall, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 9 p.m., in connection with the ensuing election. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, F. J. Ginwala, Balubhai T. Desai, L. G. Khare, Dr. Sathaye, Dr. Deshmukh, Purshottam Trikamdas and others will speak.

Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN has kindly consented to preside.
27459

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TWO old Worthington PUMPING ENGINES and two BABCOCK and WILCOX BOILERS from the Jamalpur Pumping Station, Ahmedabad Municipality, are proposed to be sold. Intending purchasers should send their offers so as to reach the undersigned on or before 1st November, 1926, at 4-0 p.m.

Specifications and other particulars can be had from the Store Keeper.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Department,
5th October, 1926.
27469

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE.

A share Certificate No. 850 for five hundred shares Nos. 78089|78588 of the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Dadamiyan Khandwani has been LOST or MISPLACED. Any person having any claim over those shares should lodge his claim at the registered office of the Bank at Watson's Hotel Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within a fortnight of the issue of this notice after which a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the said registered share holder.
..27473

THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE DAY ASSOCIATION

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, MYSORE.
Dated, the 4th October, 1926.

THE "MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE DAY" will be celebrated this year on the 15th October. All the 'OLD BOYS' of the College are cordially invited to be present on the occasion. It is earnestly requested that every "Old Boy" of the Maharaja's College will kindly communicate his address to the undersigned so that the invitations may be sent to him in time.

All donations and subscriptions for the celebration are requested to be remitted to the Treasurer—J. C. ROLLO, Esq. M.A., Offg. Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

C. NARASIMHAIYA,
S. V. KRISHNASWAMY IYENGAR,
Hon. Secretaries.
27474

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 594 for twenty-five shares Nos. 21540/21564 of the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., standing in the namt of Bai Nathibai, widow of Peraj Ukeda Joshi has been LOST or MISPLACED. Any person having any claim over those shares should lodge his claim at the Registered Office of the Bank at Watson's Hotel Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight of the issue of this notice after which a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the said registered share holder.
27472

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD. BOMBAY

LOST OR MISLAID.

SPLIT TICKET No. 1/1409 for 25 Shares Nos. 231254/78 in the name of Shah Jetha Javat is LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Bank within one month from this date, after which duplicate will be issued
R3832

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of GOR. DHANDAS SUNDERDAS, of Bombay, a widower, Landlord, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

GOSWAMI SHRI MADHUSUDHANLALJI SHRI BRIJRAEJI MAHARAJ, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Priest of Ahmedabad, partly residing at Ahmedabad and partly at Kumbhartukda, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Second day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 2nd day of October, 1926.
27476

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULHUSSEIN MAHOMEDALLY and KIKABHOY MAHOMEDALLY have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on and being at Plot No. 79 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 671 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 5406, 5405 and Cadastral Survey No. 761 of Girgaum Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1746 and 1747 and Street Nos. 30, 32, 34, 35, 47, 49-51 to 67 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the other property of the vendors and partly by a temple and by 2nd Khetwady Lane, on or towards the north-west partly by 3rd Khetwady Lane and partly by other property of the vendors and on or towards the south and south-west by the Sandhurst Road.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1926.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27468

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2121 of 1926.

(1) SHAVAKSHAW BOMANJI CHOTHIA, (2) DHUNJISHAW BOMANJI CHOTHIA and (3) SHAPURJI MUNCHERSHAW CHOTHIA all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, the first two plaintiffs, residing at Babulnath Road, without the Fort of Bombay and the third at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the Trustees of an Indenture of Trust dated the 26th January 1911. Plaintiffs.

vs.

Bai JENABAI, wife of Esmail Abu Baker of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing opposite the Durgah, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

To,

Bai JENABAI, wife of Esmail Abu Baker,
The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit for a declaration that your tenancy was determined and that you may be ordered to be ejected forthwith and to give peaceful possession of the premises in your occupation to the plaintiffs and that you do pay to the plaintiffs the arrears of rent from the 7th September, 1923, till 15th August 1926, at the yearly rent of Rs 65 and compensation thereafter at the same rate until delivery of possession and for costs and further and other relief AND PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that the High Court has fixed the 19th day of October, 1926, for the hearing of the above suit.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1926.

MERWANJI KOLA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27478

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 7441 OF 1926.

Re: SAFARALI KARIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name and style of S. Karim at Khara Kuwa, opposite the Bombay Bullion Exchange Hall, without the Fort of Bombay: An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex Parte: MESSRS. VITHALDAS THAKOREDAS and Others. Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SAFARALI KARIM has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 7th day October, 1926.

K. A. BHOTWANI.
Chief Clerk.
27479

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,359/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalja City	Jullundur	
Ambalja Cant.	Jarranwajla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gujranwalja	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS.—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS.—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

WHAT A THRILL! AMAZING!
with
BLANCHE SWEET
SEE
The Adventures of a Society Queen in Wildest South America
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
includes
The last tribute to the screen "Sheik" witnessed by thousands.
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN, ENGLISH MAHOGANY, DRAWING ROOM SUITE, COTTAGE PIANO, AMERICAN ICE BOX, ETC., ETC,

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 2 30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Santa Cruz, (two minutes walk from the Station) Gorebandar Road, valuable and handsome substantial made to order furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and Platedware, telescopic sliding Dining Table, chairs, large mirror back sideboard with drawers and cupboard, Dumbwaiters, English Mahogany Drawing Room Suite, one sweet toned cottage Piano in good condition, Rich Carpets, Fancy flower vases and rich table ornaments, Gem Sexanol Book Cases, waiting bearers one sweet toned Cottage Harmonium by 'Kasriel' one very handsome made to order leveled glass double door combination almyra, ont Ivory inlaid writing table; Cheval Glass, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Cloth and Gown presses, American Ice Box, Cooking utensils, meatsafe etc., etc. the property of a gentleman, proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mamubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Messrs. Sheriff Devjee Canjee and Dawoodbhoy Nensey, Executors and trustees of the Will of the deceased Dawoodbhoy Fazumbhoy the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramdas Kalidas, Venilal Ramdas and Ramanlal Ramdas, the Mortgagors and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd January, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and COY., will on THURSDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 4 30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of Foras Freehold Land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Falkland Road, admeasuring about 2235 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 432, 449, 470, New No. 13943, Old Survey Nos. 40, 33, 41, New Survey No. 16972 Cadastral Survey No. 182 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2595, 2597, 2598, 2600 and Street Nos. 394, 1, 3, 4, and 6 and bounded on the East by the property of Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel on the West by the property of Shri Gordhanlalji and Girdharlaljee Maharaj on the North by Falkland Road and on the South by the property of the Trustees of Jackeria Jamata Suleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the trustees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

BOMBAY, Octoger 7.

Mr P B Haigh, I C S, on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Bhor, vice Mr H F Ball, I C S.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I C S, is appointed to be Assistant Judge and Addtional Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr M R Chaubal, LL.B., reverting.

Mr F R Ommanney to act as District Superintendent of Police, Satara, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr J W Rowland, proceeding on leave.

Mr M P Desai, Additional City Magistrate, First Class, Ahmedabad, is invested with the following additional power to require security for good behaviour (section 110).

Mr N V Kanitkar to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Bombay Agricultural Service with effect from 3rd March, 1926 vice Mr D L Sahasrabudhe.

Mr G M O'Rorke, Deputy Chief Engineer in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, to act as Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr H A Elgee proceeded to England on special duty with the Back Bay Enquiry Committee.

Mr R D Bell, C I E, I C S, on return from leave, to be Secretary to Government, Development Department, Deputy Director of Development, Commissioner Bombay Suburban Division, and Land Manager, Development Directorate, vice Mr. A. Mackie, I C S.

Mr P P Fernandez, L M and S, B M S, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabjee Dispensary, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of 14th September, 1926.

On return from leave Mr A P Maddocks, is appointed Sanitary Engineer to Government and to act as Mechanical Engineer to Government in addition.

On return from leave Mr F O J Rosse, is appointed Electrical Engineer to Government.

On relief by Mr. Roose, Mr F. W. Wilson is appointed Executive Electrical Engineer relieving Mr R G Higham, on that additional charge.

On return from leave Mr C Holliman is appointed Works Manager, Government Central Stores and Workshop, Dapuri, relieving Mr. R. A. Collett, of that additional charge

COMMUNAL TENSION AT AMLAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEHKAR, October 7.

Regarding a correspondent's telegram printed in your paper of the 1st instant regarding the strained relations between the Hindus and Muslims of Andapur (Buldana Dist.) I have to state, that no reconciliation has been brought about though the police superintendent, Mr. Stewart made some attempts in that direction. The Superintendent hardly needs any such commendations as given by interested parties,

'DOORWAY TO SUCCESS' GOD IS GREAT

Sure effects are guaranteed or money refunded, if it proves you useless in 21 days' period.

Now, if you want success in every undertaking—

SERVICE, BUSINESS, CROPS, TRADE, RACE, PROMOTION, HEALTH, WEALTH, LAW CASES, RAJ DURBAR, HAPPY LIFE, LOVE AFFAIR, AND MARRIAGE, ETC., ETC.

TRY ONCE

Wonder of the scientific world. A supernature power and invisible. This new inventions has revolutionised the whole Psychic world and is based upon a hitherto unknown Formula of the science of Psychology and spiritualism and modern YOGA hystem. This charm produces MIRACULOUS effects as its user alone knows. These mysteriously shed their influence and work upon one's soul and spirit and stimulate their latent faculties into action. If used carefully, IT ENTIRELY CHANGES ONE'S FORTUNE. Saves also from adversity, misfortunes, bad spirits and several other diseases. In short it is a DIVINE PRESENT. Also for BABIES, LADIES. Effect noticed on the same day.

NATURAL CURE

We also cure the diseases without medicines. Only with MESMERISM, HYPNOTISM and TELEPATHY, etc., etc. For this send us your Present Photo and see the effect of Heavenly Power on the 5th day. Rs. 35 for full course, 5, times.

And if you want to know your future in dream, then send us your full Name and father's or mother's name, and see your fortune in the dream on the other night Rs. 6, for one fortune 3, times.

Note:—We will also help to the poor without Fee.

GUARANTEE—If it proves you useless in 21 days, money will be refunded without argument.

Prices:—No. 1. Blue in Gold for Whole Life Rs. 20.

No. 2 Red, without Locket for 5 years Rs. 9

No. 3, Green. For 3 years Rs. 7.

No. 4, Yellow. For 1 year, Rs. 5 and postage extra.

NOTE:—Also we will help you with other SPECIAL POWERS without any charge according to your stars.

If you desire, Please also enclose reply paid cover for reply.

Postal Address.

S. M. MOOSVI

C/o. Post Master, ANDHERI,

Distt. Thana, (Bombay) B.B. & C.I. Ry.

SPEED OF BOMBAY TRAM-CARS

TO BE RAISED TO 18 MILES PER HOUR

The Tramway Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have made the following report on the question of increasing the speed of tram-cars in Bombay: In his letter the Commissioner states that of late frequent complaints having been made as to the inadequate speed of the present tramway service, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company recently engaged Mr. James Dalrymple, General Manager of the Glasgow Municipal Tramways and a well-known authority on tramway matters, to examine the Bombay Tramway system and make recommendations. In his report on the subject Mr. Dalrymple states that the only fault in regard to the present tramway service is that it is too slow and suggests that in view of the improvements that are being carried out in the City, the time has now arrived when the Company should immediately take steps to have the present speed of the cars increased by at least one mile per hour. The Commissioner points out that under the present arrangements, the Company is restricted to a maximum speed of 12 miles per hour, which, taking into account stops and delays, means an average speed of 6.5 miles an hour. The Company have represented to him that an adequate increase in the speed limit should be allowed and suggest a limit under service conditions and exclusive of stops of not more than 20 miles per hour and state further that it is not intended to increase the speed in the congested parts of the City, for instance, in the zone between Grant Road and Carnac Road, where the present maximum is the highest that can be practised with safety. At the result of the Commissioner the Company have also furnished a detailed statement of accidents of all kinds for the years 1908 to 1924 inclusive from which it is clear that as a result of better braking system and the experience of drivers and also owing to widening and improvement of thoroughfares and to the development of a traffic sense in the general public, the number of accidents since 1908 have decreased by about 33 per cent.

QUESTION OF BRAKES.

The Commissioner is further of opinion that in considering the question of an increase in the speed of the tramway service the most important point is that of efficient braking. Sometime ago the Company made a series of trials without adding to the braking power of their cars in the presence of the Commissioner of Police and the Electrical Inspector to Government and the results were so far from satisfactory that he was compelled to inform them that he could recommend no increase in speed unless additional brakes were provided. As a result the Company have of late been experimenting with a new type of Westinghouse Magnetic track brake The car on which experiments were made with this brake was in addition fitted with sanding gear and the ordinary slipper brake. The results of these experiments have been favourably reported upon both by the Police Commissioner and the Electrical Inspector to Government and after personally witnessing the experiments, the Commissioner concurs with them in their opinion, viz., that provided the cars are fitted with brakes and apparatus of the type mentioned above, and the drivers thoroughly trained beforehand on an open line, it is desirable to allow the increase in speed applied for in areas other than those which are congested.

The Committee have carefully considered the question in consultation with the Commissioner, and they beg to recommend that in the circumstances stated by the Commissioner the Tramways Company may be allowed to increase the speed of tram cars upto 18 miles per hour in the City except in the congested areas such as the area between Grant Road and Carnac Road subject to the conditions mentioned in the Commissioner's letter under reference.

PRICES IN BOMBAY.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING.

The working class cost of living index number during September 1926 was 155 the same as in the previous month. The index number of food only was 152.

In August 1926, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 148 as against 149 in the previous month. There was a rise of two points in the food group and a fall of three points in the non-food group as compared with the previous month. The index number for food grains advanced by four points owing to a rise in the prices of cereals and pulses. There was a rise of two points in the index number for other food articles.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

During August 1926 the number of disputes was seven, five of which occurred in cotton mills. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 6,900 and the number of working days lost 22,457.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office 3 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, October 7.

There is an appreciable decrease of rain in the Northeast India. Numerous thunderstorms have again occurred in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal and Berar and local in United Provinces east.

A few falls have occurred in Burma Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces West, Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Myitkyin and Tezpur one and a half inches; Dibrugarh one; Silchar, and Shillong three quarters; Cherrapunji three, Calcutta one; Bogra and Allahabad three quarters; Bahraich a half and Seoni two.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 7th.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6 Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Oct 6. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 00	69 55	51 75	47 50
Fort ..	0 00	102 91		
J.J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th October 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m 29.837 inches (0.32 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.745 " (0.15 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.022
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degree
" (wet bulb) " 77.7 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees (1.2 below normal).
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 72.5 degrees (1.1 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WNW
Velocity " " 4 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 89 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.29 "
" " " year 72.64 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th October 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Ambala and the minimum at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.82" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south of the area and in defect in the west. Maximum temperature was above normal at Mainpuri; the minimum was lower than usual at the aforesaid station and higher at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual outside lower Sind. Maximum temperature was above normal in lower Sind and the minimum below normal in upper Sind and central Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in west Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in Kathiawar; the minimum on the other hand was above normal over the greater part of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.43" of rain and Akola and Amraoti each a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the northern and central parts. Maximum temperature was moderately in defect, while the minimum was considerably in excess, over most of the area.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the north of the area and lightly clouded over the south. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86.1deg. (1 deg. below normal) and a minimum of 78deg. 5 (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is locally in excess. Minimum temperature was above normal in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, mainly associated with thunderstorms, has occurred locally in the east United Provinces and the west Central Provinces, and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. Weather remains practically dry elsewhere. Night temperature was appreciably in excess in the central parts of the country and the adjoining areas.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 7.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.	Per lb.	
Textile	"	0 11 9
Centur	"	0 11 3
Jacob	"	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 11 0
Elphinstone	"	0 11 0
Apollo	"	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91½.92½	"	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	"	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	"	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1 0 3
Phoenix	"	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	"	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	"	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	"	1 0 0
David Mills	"	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	"	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	"	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-32 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	"	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	"	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 14 9
Sakuntala	"	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	"	0 14 6
Globe	"	0 14 0
Rachael	"	0 14 3
Palkhi	"	0 14 9
Maher	"	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	"	0 15 6
Textile	"	0 15 6
Century	"	0 15 0
Maher	"	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 1 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
Century	"	1 1 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 0 0
Century	"	1 0 0
Jacob	"	0 15 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 6
1386 Tata	"	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	"	4 0 0
Century	"	4 6 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 6 6
BLACK CHICK:—		
5800 Sholapur	"	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	"	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	"	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	"	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	8 0 0
Hindustan	"	8 0 0
E. D. Racheel	"	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	"	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	"	2 4 0
Apollo David	"	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 13, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	"	1 2 0
Phoenix	"	1 2 0
Kohinoor	"	1 3 0
Tata	"	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	"	1 0 0
Mahel	"	1 0 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

In the share market jutes were quiet but steady with prices unchanged and business was scarce owing to the approaching holidays. In coals only a small turnover was reported. Teas were steady but buyers are holding off. Miscellaneous were unchanged with business steady. Government securities were steady with little doing. Rooms of stock exchange will remain closed from 8th instant until morning of 25th instant owing to Durga and Luxmi Poojahs. Following were to-days closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 77|7, 4 per cent. new Loan 1960|70 Rs. 88|11.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid, 1465, Punjab National Bank 161.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 17|12.

Cottons:—Buckingham and Carnatic 7 1|2 per cent. pref. 123, Dunbar ord. 146|8, Kesoram pref. 95|8, Mohini Mills 6.

Jutes:—Alliance 477|8, Anglo India 380, Anglo India pref. 123, Auckland 256, Barnagore 185, Belvedere pref. 123|8, Birla 8|14, Birla pref. 94, Budge Budge 468, Budge Budge pref. 122, Calendonian 535, Champdany 150|8, Cheviot 275|8, Clive 36, Delta 520, Delta pref. 106, Fort William 289|8, Howrah 39|10, Hukumchand ord. 12|6, Hukumchand pref. 96, Kanknarrah 474, Kamarhatty 593, Kinnison 985, Lansdowne 269|8, National 30, National pref. 122, Naihati 462|8, Orient 240, Presidency 7|11, Reliance 64|12, Union 540.

Coals:—Borrea 16, Equitable 16|8, Ranegunge 28|12, Sowardih 1|12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord. 6|4, B. I. Corporation ord. 4|9, Walford Transport 1|6, Titaghur Paper deferred 2|8, Bengal Assam Steamship ord. 211|8.

Tea Companies:—Kasimara 44|8, New Samanbagh 43|12, Soom 23|12.—A. P.

A Barisal message says: "The dead body of Kadernath Sen, a non-co-operating pleader of Bhola sub-division, was found on the road of the village of Baranadi where he had gone to canvas for a candidate to the local Council. The cause of the death is not known.—A. P.

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

G. ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

Fit in the Morning Fresh all day

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

"Sanatogen and Sanatogen alone saved his life," wrote a surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, about another patient.

Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements — phosphorus and albumin — that spell: Strength.

You too can live a healthy life again, rising in the morning refreshed and enjoying the day's work and recreations with youthful energy.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day, then you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a few weeks.

At all chemists — At all stores

SANATOGEN

The Tissue Tonic-Food.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

October 7.

Yesterday's small reaction in New York futures was followed to-day by a drop of 12 to 5 points. The market eased on some hedge selling. At the close the market was steady. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 6 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends.—

"The Weekly weather report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau states the weather is very good except Oklahoma and North-West part of the Belt. Texas top crop small. Insects less active. East Belt good progress has been made except where labour scarce"

The following private estimate is to hand:—

The Southern Cotton Company:—

Condition 6-2 per cent. Crop 16,636,000 bales.

The Bureau Report will be published to-morrow the 8th inst. giving condition and probable production.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 6th inst. (5-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather continues generally favourable, picking progressin gsatisfactorily. This is the last weekly crop cable for the season."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 6th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"In consequence of South holding back cotton, better trade demand. We hardly think the reaction will go much further. Market may be stimulated until Bureau."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th inst. as under:—

"Weekly weather report isi favourable except too much rain in North-west."

In sympathy with the decline in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning about a rupee lower for F. G. Broach April/May at Rs 280 and eased to Rs. 279 on Commission Houses selling. On Exporters and Shroffs buying the market improved to Rs. 280 1/2 and closed at the same rate.

At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 279½ and declined to Rs. 277 on Commission Houses selling on Liverpool opening quotations being lower than expected and closed at Rs. 277 1/4.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 264 1/2 and going upto Rs. 265 declined to Rs. 263 1/2 on Shroffs selling, and closed at Rs. 264 1/2. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 225.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 7. 6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	277 1/4
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	222
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	260 1/4

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May	281
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	225
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	265

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th October 1926.

Cotton	3,498 Bales.
Wheat	22,402 Cwts.
Linseed	640 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	200 Cwts.
Poppyseed	432 Cwts.
Groundnuts	1,663 Cwts.
Castorseed	2,557 Cwts.
Rice	5,447 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,296 Cwts.
Cottonseed	1,508 Cwts.
Mowraseed	353 Cwts.
Gram	2,437 Cwts.
Juwar	4,754 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	4,718 Cwts.
Coal	1,241 Tons.

Depilatory Soap.

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-

For sample, apply with 2 as. in Stamps.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
Number 14, Li Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 7th 1926

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	9	1,540	949
Central India	..	5,584	5,986
Berar and Nagpur	..	382	1,109
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	171
Berar	169	1,308	3,185
Central Provinces	..	392	1,677
Total Oomras	222	9,316	13,077
Dholera	93	1,503	3,612
N.W. Provinces	21	1,572	2,000
Rajputana	121	4,266	1,019
Sind-Punjab	58	2,407	2,119
Broach	..	9	..
Coompta & Dharwar	236	3,989	8,412
Westerns-Northerns	..	4,829	4,789
Cocanada	..	17	90
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	3,489	5,481
Persian	62	1,477	572
American	1,537	5,541	138
Egyptian and African	1,147	7,877	13,177
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	3 498	46,342	55,234

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 30th Sept, This year	Last year
Europe	586	33,011	35,037
Japan & China	..	10,778	30,471
Coast Ports	109	1,325	1,784
Up country by Rail.	..	9,335	398
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	2,075	3,105
Total	695	56,524	70,795

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 7.

	Ready Delivery Mill Terms	Nov.
Bengal Superfine M G	280/90	.....
Bengal Fine M G	275/85	+25
Bengal F G M G	260/70	.....
Sindu-Punjab Fine M G	275/85	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	260/70	.....
Ppunjab-Americans F G M G	320/30	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	315/25	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	315/25	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	300/5	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	305/10	.....
Arvi Fine M G	310/20	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	295/305	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	295/305	+31
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/80	+19/20
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/40	.....
Broach F G M G	310/20	.....
Muthia Fine M G	265/70	.....
Muthia F G M G	245/55	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns Goood M G	285/300	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M G	330/35	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	375/85	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	350/55	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	285/300	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	320/25	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	.....	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 6.

December	13.28 —.12
January	13.37 —.12
March	13.58 —.11
May	13.78 —.11
July	13.97 —.05
Middling Spot	13.65 —.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 84,000 bales —68,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000 bales —7,000.

Day's Exports to the Continent 10,000 bales —42,000.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 6.

October	13.15 —.9
January	13.33 —.10
Middling Spot	13.05 —.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.	
October	7.17	7.02	+.04
November		7.09	+.06
December	7.23	7.13	+.06
January	7.29	7.18	+.05
February		7.19	+.05
March	7.38	7.26	+.04
April		7.27	+.04
May	7.45	7.35	+.06
June		7.36	+.06
July	7.59	7.41	+.05
August		7.42	+.06
September	7.55	7.42	+.05
October	7.55	7.43	+.05
Middling Spot		7.32	+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales +1,000.
Sales on Speculation 1,000 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	13.45 +.17
January	13.33 +.19
March	13.55 +.20

New York Noon Call.—

October	13.60 +.32
January	13.52 +.38
March	13.73 +.38

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

October	13.05 +.17
January	13.28 +.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
October		14.00
November		13.85
December		13.80 —.01
January	13.95	13.75 —.03
February		13.75 —.03
March	14.05	13.74 —.04
April		13.73 —.04
May		13.72 —.04
June		13.70 —.04
July		13.69 —.04
August		13.69 —.04
September		13.84 —.04
October		13.79 —.04
Sakellaridis F G F Spot		16.10 +.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Scinde Good	5.10 +.10
Scinde Fully Good	5.40 +.10
Scinde Fine	5.70 +.10
Bengal Good	5.20 +.10
Bengal Fully Good	5.50 +.10
Bengal Fine	5.80 +.10
Oomra Good	5.95 +.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.25 +.10
Oomra Fine	6.55 +.10
Broach Good	5.90 +.10
Broach Fully Good	6.30 +.10
Broach Fine	6.70 +.10

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 6.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb.—
53/6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.—
54/6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Closed steadier owing to dearer freights.
Wheat Australian—
54 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Steadier.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
55/3 Oct Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
29/3 Nov-Dec Delivery Sellers.
30/6 Jan-April Delivery Paid and Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-1/2 Oct-Nov Shipment Buyers.
Market:—There are sellers at rather less money.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£17-3/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Nominal.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£16-17-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Buyers.
£16-17-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 16.3/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot—
1s. 9d. Buyers.
Is. 9.1/8d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb Spot—
1s. 8-3/4d. Buyers.
1s. 8.7/8d. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Oct-Dec per cwt	17/3
Jan-March per cwt	17/6
July-Sept per cwt	16/3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

Jan-March per cwt	17/7

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Jan-March per cwt	17/7.3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 6.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7-1/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£15.1/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold ton—
£18-1/2 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.
£18-1/8 Dec-Jan Shipment Quoted.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 6.

Demand Bills	484.75 +.07

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 20th Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 October.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 Jan/Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1|2
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1220.
Bank's buying D D 1270.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1285.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134-1/2.
Bank's selling D D 131 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 136.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 173 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATES—
London—New York—4.85 3/16 6th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 1/32 6th inst.
London—Paris 169 6th inst.
London—Belgium 177.00 6th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 6th inst.
London—Italy 127.00 6th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 6.

T T Berlin on London 20.36.5/8 +5/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12-12.3/4 +3/4.
T T Brussels on London 177.25 —1.12.
T T Madrid on London 32.37 +.22.
T T Milan on London 127.97 —.88.
T T Berne on London 25.11.
T T Paris on London 168.50 —2.75.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 6.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20-1/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £122-1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10-1/4.
National Bank £47.
Eastern Bank £6.1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84.1/8.
Conversion Loan £74-1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101-3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £69.
Government Securities 3 per cent £58-3/4.
Consols £54.1/4 —1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92.1/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, October 7.

Gold £4.4.11½ 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 13/16d. 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 13/16d. 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56½ cwts.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 5/8 per cent. 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent. 6th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 6.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5.3/4 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21|10|0
Bar gold ready Re. 21/7/0.
Bar gold forward Rs 21/7/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Re. 21/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs 59/4.
Bar silver 1st settlemen tRs. 59-1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58/4.

Londoi, Oct. 6.

Bar gold ready, s. 84 11 1/8
Silver ready d. 25/13.
Silver forward d. 25/13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but at present steady. India and China were large sellers at higher rates. Buyers scarce. Reaction possible.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 6.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11½.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 6.

Silver—General selling. Buyers holding off. Market uncertain.

Spot	25-13/16 +8/16
Forward	25-13/16 +8/16

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

BRASS.

Bombay, October 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3¼	58 4 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1 1¼	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 12 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3-4	56 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½	1 1/3 to 2	55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½	to 2	62 0 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 6.

Copper English Best Selected £64.1/4.
Copper Braziers £73.
Yellow Metal £68-1/4.
Spelter Hard £30-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £16-3/8.
Tin Block £316.3/4 +1½.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 7.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Deman d	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/32
Frcs. Demand	1220
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	136
Sahnghai	173 1/2
Japan	134
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 7.

Ready:—21/7/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21|7|0. At 5.30 p.m. 21|7|0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/6/6. Highest 21|6|9. At 5.30 p.m. 21|6|9.

SILVER.

Bombay, October 7.

Ready.—59/7/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 59/4/0. Highest 59/4/3. At 5-30 p.m. 59/4/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 59. Highest 59/0/6. At 5-30 p.m. 59/0/6.
Vaida Asho Opening 1/6/0.
Vaida Kartak: Opening 2/0/0.
Tone:—Market Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 7.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 102
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 103
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|7
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/2.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/12
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs 103/8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|8
Tone of Market:—Steady better enquiry.

FREE distribution of a BOOKLET, dealing with obstinate and incurable diseases such as Leprosy, Leucoderma, Diabetes, Impotency. Recipe obtained from the Himalayan Yogis by a Retd. Kashmir Engineer and Himalayan traveller and Researcher.

Himalayan Chemical Works
106-1, Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants, Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-8, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

MHATRE'S Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.
C. I. E.,
Dewan of Udaipur State.
(By G. K. Mhatre.)
Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

Proprietor:—
G. K. MHATRE
Sculptor,
SANDHURST BRIDGE, CHOWPATY
BOMBAY 7.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
(177 B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

KESARI'S
LODHRA
FOR LADIES' TROUBLES AND DISORDER. Big Bot. Rs 3 Small Re 1-10

DONE GOOD
THE LAST BOTTLE OF LODHRA has done good. Rev. A. Sumitra to whom I recommended it, writes, it has done good to his wife.

Can be had of all Merchants and from Manufacturers.

KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS, Etc.,
Egmore, : : : MADRAS.
(*Branch* BANGALORE.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails due at 4 a.m.

Arrival of the Royal Agricultural Commission by s.s. "Ranpura," Ballard Pier.

Public meeting re forthcoming elections at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu to preside.

SATURDAY, October 9.

S. S. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Last Day for Nomination for the Bombay Legislative Council, Presidency European Constituency 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Elections campaign meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m. Mr. B. J. Desai to preside.

Election meetings at (1) Vile-Parle, at 10.30 p.m. (2) Andheri, Shanta Wadi, Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla to preside.

SUNDAY, October 10.

Miss Bhikaiji Palamkote's Pupils' Concert, Town Hall, 5 p.m. Mr. H. M. Chowna to preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

SHANTIKUMAR.—Aged 9 years only, son of Bhimji N. Dalal, Solicitor, died at Andheri, Murzban Road, on the 6th inst. Uthamna ceremony at Andheri on Friday, the 8th instant at 3.30.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning (the 9th instant) at 11.15 o'clock (S.T.) instead of on Friday the 8th instant.

Udichya Tolak Hitvardhak Mandal.—The ordinary general meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Krishnaprasad Sh. Bhatt (27, Sukhanand Chawl, behind Hira Baug, C. C. Tank, Bombay 3).

A Little Advice on Billiards.—Mr. Claude Falkiner will broadcast "a little advice on Billiards" on Monday evening (11th instant) at 7-10 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

Telegraph Notification.—Communication with Radio Offices in Bolivia via Viacha has been suspended. Telegrams for these places will be accepted via Limak. Radio at the same rates as for "other offices" in Bolivia increased by rupee one and annas two per word.

Fatehchand Rawaldas Free Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary in the month of Sept. 1926, was 2,441 of which 1,459 were males, 520 were females and 462 were children.

The Dispensary is open to all communities every day between 10.30 to 1.30 at noon, and 5 to 7 p.m.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A programme of Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music by Mr. Shanker L. Gorey will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

Steamer Movements.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 2.30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" carrying Bombay Mails of 2nd instant ex. s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 2 p.m. on the 6th instant.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7.30 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

BROTHELKEEPER SENTENCED

Mahomed Haji Abdoolla a Mahomedan, was placed before Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on a charge of maintaining a brothel and earning a livelihood out of it against the Prostitution Act of Bombay.

The prosecution case was that about two years ago two young Muslim girls named Fatma and Adiza had gone to Karachi with their mother and they were living there as prostitutes. The accused used to get them customers and settle the charges. As the mother of the two girls was arrested and convicted in Karachi, the accused went away to Basra, but returned to Karachi therefrom sometime after. Living at Karachi again for some days more, the accused came down to Bombay with the girls, and all of them resided in the brothel of an Arabian prostitute named Zakia at Foras Road. Both the girls used to live as prostitutes there. Sometime after Zakia went away to Basra leaving the girls in charge of the accused who conducted the brothel. In the absence of Zakia, the accused and the girls vacated Zakia's quarters and occupied some other place. On her return from Basra Zakia came to know of that fact and asked the accused and the girls to return to her brothel. As there arose a quarrel between the accused and Zakia, the latter applied to the Commissioner of Police stating that the accused was maintaining himself on the income of prostitutes. Inspector Samson of the Nagpada Police Station who made inquiries in the matter arrested the accused and placed him before the Magistrate.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence before him and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE

TWO CHINAMEN SENTENCED

Excise Inspector Cama placed Ah Chung Ah Ping and Ah Wong Ah Sing, two Chinamen before Mr. G. H. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on a charge of selling cocaine without a license and abetment.

Mr. Kama who conducted the prosecution said that on receipt of certain information, he sent a bogus customer with a marked rupee coin to the first accused in Sukhaji Cross Lane. The first accused took the customer to a room in the lane and gave him three packets of cocaine for one rupee. Mr. Cama had asked a boy to follow the bogus customer. The boy who had done so returned to Mr. Cama and took him (Mr. Cama) to the room where the first accused had given three packets of cocaine to the bogus customer. Both the accused who were found in the room were arrested; and the marked one rupee coin was found in the possession of the second accused, who was trying to run away on seeing the Excise officer. The room was searched and after a close search of two hours, a glass tube containing 10 packets of 24 grains cocaine was found concealed in the wooden bracket of the platform on which the second accused used to rest. The second accused was charged with possessing 24 grs. of cocaine without license while the first accused was charged with selling cocaine without license.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first one to four weeks' and the second to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused had four previous convictions under the Opium Act.

RETIRING ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

MOST REV. ALBAN GOODIER, S.J., D.D.

Reuter's London correspondent cabled on Wednesday that, according to the "Catholic Times," the Holy See has accepted the resignation of Dr. Alban Goodier, Archbishop of Bombay, owing to ill-health. The news has occasioned no little regret in Catholic as well as educational circles in Bombay.

Dr. Goodier was born at Harwood, Lancashire, on 14th April, 1869 and educated at Stonyhurst. In 1887 he entered the Society of Jesus at Roehampton, where he went through the novitiate and took the London B.A. degree in 1891. From 1894 to 1900 he was engaged in teaching at Stonyhurst, and for the next four years pursued his theological studies at Beuno's College, North Wales, where he was ordained priest on September 20, 1893. After a year in Belgium he was professor, and after 1908, Superior of the students at Manresa. During this time he was a frequent contributor of reviews in the "Tablet" and in 1913 he became editor of "The Catholic Library." In 1914, owing to the difficulties brought about by the war, he was sent as prefect of studies to St. Xavier's College, Bombay, of which he subsequently became Rector and Principal. In September, 1916, he was nominated a Syndic of the Bombay University, of which he had already been appointed a Fellow. About the same time he received exceptional honours of being made Justice of the Peace, being the first Catholic priest in Bombay to be placed upon the bench of Magistrates. In March, 1919, he left India for England and paid a short visit to Rome in the spring. Late in the year he was appointed Archbishop of Bombay. Dr. Goodier left for Europe last year to participate in the Holy Year celebrations in Rome. During his connection wth the Bombay University he served on many University committees, and boards. Among his publications are. "Meaning of Life," "Prince of Peace." "Crown of Sorrow," "Jesus Christ, Son of God," "School of Love," "The Risen Christ," etc.

Increasing sobriety of Britain is evidenced by the Parliamentary Blue Book "Licensing Statistics 1925" which shows that in the number of wide areas mainly in South, no cases of drunkenness have been reported for years. Convictions in 1925 totalled 75,000 compared with 207,000 in 1905. Reuter.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. Railway at Narnaul, wires under date October 7th:—Twenty-eight wagons of No. 218 down goods were derailed at mile 86.2 at 0.0 hours to-day on the Rewari-Phulera chord section beyond Narnaul. No. 165 up has been cancelled beyond Nacnaul and transhipment of other trains is being arranged. The line will not be cleared for 24 hours.—A. P.

The Bengal Government enjoins the suspension of all normal business and vehicular traffic for two minutes at 11 a.m. on the 11th November to commemorate the anniversary of the Armistice.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

A TRAGIC ROMANCE

DESPERATE COUPLE'S SACRIFICES

A romance from real life, the facts of which centre round a young Hindu girl of 17 who, in order to save her lover from starvation, agreed to sell herself to an old man, and thereafter made repeated attempts to rejoin her lover, the failure of which led the latter in desperation to do away with a Brahmin youth to remove the obstacle from their path, was disclosed in a case which came up before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Fawcett at the High Court.

Manibai, the heroine of the case, was left an orphan at such a tender age that she has no recollection of her parents or their caste. Thereafter, she was brought up by a charitably disposed Bania of Dhandhuka in Ahmedabad District, who married her at the age of 9 to a young Bania in another village. At 14 she had the misfortune to lose her husband. While she was living a widow's life in the same family, she became acquainted with a young Brahmin named Nanalal, and his friendship subsequently ripened into a strong passion of love resulting in illicit relations between them. This fact became the scandal of the village, and at the request of her husband's family she was recalled by those who had originally brought her up. The latter then wanted to re-marry her to a rich man of Bombay with a view to earn some money, but the girl refused to marry anybody except her lover Nanalal. She was, therefore, given in marriage to Nanalal for Rs. 200.

SELLING HERSELF FOR LOVE.

The young couple then started life in poverty, and for sometime lived with Nanalal's cousin at Ajarpura village in Anand Taluka. But driven to the last penny of their resources, the girl suggested, as a last resort, that her husband should get some money by selling her to some one, and that she would subsequently give a slip to her new husband and rejoin her lover, failing which the latter was to take steps to regain her. Mani was accordingly married for Rs. 1,500 to one Bhaishanker, an old Brahmin priest who was running a private school in the village of Makrana near Viramgam. Her name was then changed to Kamala, evidently to conceal her antecedents.

It was however, an impossibility for the girl to escape, for she was, so to say, in a lion's cage. Her old husband was keeping a close surveillance over her, and had instructed his nephew Mohanlal never to leave her unguarded. Her lover, therefore, made various attempts to bring about her release. He at first started a dairy in the Makrana village in order to get an opportunity. Being frustrated in this plan, he employed sorcerers and magicians to bring about the death of her new husband. These and other means having proved unsuccessful, the young man, in his desperate frame of mind even thought of suicide, but was restrained by his passion for his girl, and he ultimately determined to do away with Mohanlal, the nephew who was keeping a strict watch over her.

Nanalal accordingly sent for Mohanlal to Ahmedabad under a false inducement of procuring him a wife, and taking him to a village did him to death with the help of a hireling named Fata Hati of the Dharala tribe. From certain clues, the police arrested both of them, and also the former's cousin who had helped in the conspiracy by suggesting the plot. The lover and his accomplice first made a confession which, however, they subsequently retracted.

"HANG ME, BUT SAVE MY LOVER."

But the girl in her evidence in the Sessions Court made a clean breast of everything, and implored the judge with folded hands saying: "If any one is to be punished for the offence, send me to the gallows, but save my Nanalal who has suffered all this for my sake." She even repeatedly expressed a desire to go back and live with her lover.

The whole case rested mainly on the girl's confession about which the Sessions Judge remarked: 'When a woman with such strong affections comes forward and voluntarily narrates details which have the effect of tighten ing the rope round her lover's neck there appears to be no reason why she should not be believed." The Judge accordingly convicted Nanalal and his accomplice Dharala, both of whom were sentenced to transportation for life. The third accused was acquitted.

Against this, the first accused had preferred an appeal to the High Court which had been rejected. The second accused now made the present appeal. On the grounds that he was induced to accompany the first accused to the scene of the offence under false pretences not knowing the latter's intentions and that though present there he had taken no part in the assault.

Their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal, held that mere presence was, under the law, tantamount to participation in the offence. Besides, the evidence against the accused was sufficiently strong and conclusive to mark him out as an accomplice.

POONA RACES.

2ND DAY: AUTUMN MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Poona Autumn Meeting to be held to-morrow (Saturday):

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms of Arabs in Class III. Rs. 250.

Bahadorjung 8-8, Ferozeshah 8-10, Success 8-10, Sicab 8-10, Thulfa 8-10, Mahfouz 8-10, Hoomedi 8-10, Outlaw 8-4, Moosad 8-5, Wild Cherry 8-8, Cyprus late Iron Duke 8-4, Ascot 8-2, Telafar 82, M yMoon 8-2, Mahadeo late Telfah 8-2, Fakir Forad 7-10, Kafkas 7-10, Selman 7-10, Vari 7-10, Murti 7-10, Cash 7-10, Tatler 7-10.

THE HOLKAR PPLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms of Arabs in Class II.

Amrin 9-8, Ramban 9-4, Maxim 9-4, Meried 9, Kurdistan 9-2, Red Prince 8-10, Mooharib 8-10 Nevis 8-11, Saad 8-10, Watee 8-6, Summerton 86, Makdam 8-6, Huloob 8-6, Fatha 8-2, Amar 82, Sagab 8-6, Promiso 8-2, Sutki Beg 8-2, Favourite 8, Fairy Cross 7-10, Constantine 7-10, Failasuf 7-10, and Zoba 7-6.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms of Arabs in Class III.

Sultan Beg 9-10, Blackberry 9-10, Ferdinand 9-4, Moostashar 9-3., Blck Panther 9-3, Ravi 9-1, Nayim 9-3, Sabiq 9, Chevio 812, Bhagwazenda II. 8-11, Solomon's Song 8-10, Milloo 8-8 Hillaluzzaman 8-6, Riyad 8-6, Amara 8-11, Muluk 8-4, Gazee 8-4 Azedin 8-4, Taimurlung 8-2, Glad Eye 7-10 and Benares 7-10.

THE PAISLEY PLATE. Distance 6 Fur. longs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,500 or over since 31st March, 1925.

Foreman 9-2, Free and Easy 8-10 Philippe of Hainault 8-6, Ojira 8-6, Fair Slave 8-4, Wild Flower 8, Chinese Elegance 7-10, Lady Junior 7-9, Longleat 7-8, Cronan 7-6 Gold Currency 7-3, Glenhelicon 7-1, Pin Money 7, Be Careful 6-12, Island Lord 6--10.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Stormont 9-2, Poet's Dream 8-13, Jovial 8-10, Lucky Man 8-10, Fun of the Fayre 8-9, Blyth Bachelor 8-6, Pomme Anna 7-13, Bridaut 7-10, Tres Facile 710 Headstrong 6-12.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Crab Apple 9-4, Slovakia 9-2, Pom Pom 9, Gift O' the Glen 8-13 Tradition 8-11, Minoo Mahal 8-9, Steel Blue 8-8, Redcot 7-13, Puppet 7-13, Gaybrook 7, Liza 6-12, Zara 6-12, San Fay 6-12.

THE EBOR HANDICAP. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500 second Rs. 2,500 third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for all Horses.

Ox Trot 9, Marmion 8-8, The Count 8-8 Starboard 8-8, My Realm 8-5, Ventose 7-12 The Sliding Stone 7-11, Green Islet 7-10, Purser 7-10 Coed Canlas 7-6, Miss Evans 7-6, Lucky Lad 7-5,

THE CURZON PLATE. Distance 6 Fur. longs.

Winner, Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 1st Jan. 1926.

The Count 9, L. S. D 8-9, Wedding Day 8-9, Ormistance 8-7, Kaser Girl 8-5, Domestic Bond 8-2, Footpedal 7-10, Whit Week 7-9, Fire Star 7-5, Georgina 7-4, Starwater 7-4

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250 second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Hazal 9-6, Costa Rica 9-3, Security 8-10 Arab Prince 8-7, Shahir 8-6, Andhra Valley 8-6, Officer 8-6, Othello 8-4, Sinnan 8-4, Apollo 8-3, Hamia r 8-2, Sea Spray 8-0, Detective 7-10, Kummeruzzaman 7-10, Butterfly 7-10, Red Flag 7-9, Najian 7-9, Dawood 7-5, Sauf 7-5, Shahabad 7-2.

"SNAP."

"AT THE EXCELSIOR."

On Thursday night the English Comedy Revue Company presented "Snap" to the enthusiasts who gathered at the Excelsior. Well chosen and arranged the programme was full of life and provided amusement to an appreciative audience. As usual Mr. Charles Mason, with his variety of humorous expressions was in great demand and as "Freddy" he managed to conjure up the most idiotic expression seen for a long time. We were especially struck by the quality of Miss Myrtle Kingsley's singing, her "Love is my life" being one of the "hits" of the evening. Miss Elsie May is as vivacious as ever and fits in well where acting and spirit are needed. Every musical company has its clog-dancer, but we certainly thought Mr. Don Gemmel's exhibition skilful and clever.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Tate has been appointed Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, in succession to Col. A. W. R. Cochrane, proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT NOVELTY.

AXE GRINDS ONLY SUBORDINATES.

COMMISSIONER'S PLEA OF SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding:—

At the outset the president made reference to the untimely death of Mr. R. B. Mantri, who was a member of the Corporation for 15 years and also a member of the Standing Committee. A notice of motion will be brought before the house, he said at the proper time.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved:—

That the letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a statement showing the net savings proposed to be effected in the Establishment Schedule of the Health Department for the year 1927-28, be recorded, and a copy be forwarded to the Corporation for information.

That the Standing Committee place on record their appreciation of the efforts made by Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Acting Executive Health Officer, in effecting retrenchment in his department resulting in an annual saving of Rs. 1,20,486.

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee for report. Mr. Nekaljay said it was not fair to reduce only the Subordinate staff of the health department.

RETRENCHMENT OF SUPERFLUOUS STAFF.

The Commissioner explained that the retrenchment was going to be made by doing away with a superfluous staff which was rendered necessary by the scientific methods now employed in connection with the work of the department. He expressed surprise at the attitude of the Corporation which wanted to effect retrenchment and when it was carried out, they complained.

Mr. B. G Horniman supported the amendment and said it seemed to him that some of the members had been suffering from retrenchment fever. He strongly opposed the reduction of the humbler portion of the staff and inquired if was not possible to do so from the highly paid employees of the municipality.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said the retrenchment was the result of the recommendations primarily made by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Retrenchment expert whom they had employed. The Corporation had been advised to retrench by the Executive Health Officer who was responsible for the health of the city, and he thought the executive health officer was the best judge of the situation and he hoped, the original proposition would be adopted.

On the motion being put to vote the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy then asked for priority for a proposition which he had moved some time ago regarding the appointment of a committee in connection with the King Edward Hospital and the discussion on which was postponed. The motion ran as follows:—

That a Committee be appointed to assist the Commissioner in considering all such matters as fall within his province, pertaining to the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.

That the Commissioner be requested to place in the first instance before the aforesaid Committee all such matters relating to the two institutions as require the orders of the Corporation and to place them before the Corporation after getting the Committee's advice thereon.

That the Committee be empowered to visit the institutions whenever they like and to make such suggestions to the Commissioner as they may deem fit in the interest of the institution.'

The priority being granted, Mr. H. P. Mody raised a point of order in view of the fact it trenched upon the function of the Medical Relief Committee which the Corporation had appointed only a week ago.

The president ruled the proposition out of order.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

M. C. C. PROGRAMME FOR BOMBAY.

HINDUS TO PLAY FIRST MATCH?

At a meeting of the local arrangements committee held this week the following programme of the matches to be played by the M.C.C. team in Bombay (subject to the approval of Mr. Gilligan, the Captain of the M.C.C. team):—

November 29th and 30th.—(Monday and Tuesday)—M.C.C. vs. the winners of the 1926 Quadrangular Tournament, (the Hindus).

December 2nd, 3rd and 4th (Thursday, Friday and Saturday)—M.C.C. vs. a combined European and Parsi XI.

December 6th, 7th and 8th, (Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday),—M.C.C. vs. a combined Hindu and Mahomedan XI.

December 10th, 11th and 13th, (Friday, Saturday and Monday)—M.C.C. vs. a combined Bombay Presidency XI.

December 15th, 16th and 17th, (Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and if necessary 18th.—M.C.C. vs. All-India Indian XI.

If Mr. Gilligan do not approve of this programme on the ground that it is too big the first match will be omitted.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road).

JANUARY.

7th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	13.37
To-day's Opening Rate	13.28
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	13.23
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

7th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	7.18
To-day's Opening Rate	7.14
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	7.18
Difference	Unchgd.

Khandi Closed	276-8-0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 277-0-0

SILVER "STEADY."

BEARS BUYING FREELY.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Bombay Silver Market was steady to-day. "Bears" were profit-taking that is, freely buying to-day. A well-known "Bear" speculator covered about 1,000 Bars to-day. The Market steadily advanced from Rs. 58-14 to Rs. 59-6 for 1st settlement, while the second settlement was quoted at Rs. 59-4 at 4-0 in the evening. The "Bears" were generally buying "Kartik" i.e. 2nd settlement; hence, the difference narrowed to 2 annas only.

'Tejimandi':—"Asho" Rs. 1-8 and "Kartik" Rs. 2-8.

London cable was as follows:—"Market uncertain, but at present steady. India and China were large sellers at the higher rates. Buyers scarce. Reaction possible.

London spot: 25 13|16d.—1.2d.

London Forward: 25 13|16d.—1|2.

China Exchange: 2s.—6 5|8d.

New York Silver: 56 1|4 cents, i.e. 3|4 cents. lower than yesterday's cabled rate.

EXCHANGE FALLING.

Despite financial tin-gods' manipulation of exchange by deflation of currency, the sterling exchange rate has been lower and is quoted at 1s. 5 7|8d. This had a steadying effect on Gold, which is quoted to-day, at Rs. 21-7 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 1st and 2nd settlements.

FIGHTING EXCHANGE OCTOPUS

CURRENCY LEAGUE BRANCHES.

The Indian Currency League is established in Bombay, with a view to fight the Exchange Octopus, that eats into the vitals of 300 million producers of India, by burdening them to the extent of 12 1/2 p.c., and ruining the Indian Industries by favoring their foreign rivals at the expense of the poor ryots.

An influential committee has been formed, with a view to fight the financial authorities of India—who are out to ruin the Indian people, in order to support the foreign manufacturers, who are loudly lamouring in order to capture the Indian market. The Committee consists of the following.—

Sir Victor Sassoon (Chairman).
Mr. F. E. Dinshaw (Treasurer).
Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai.
Sheth Kastoorbhai Lalbhai.
Sheth Walchand Hirachand.
Hon. Sheth Ratansi D. Morarji
Mr. H. P. Mody
Mr. B. F Madon.
Mr. N. C. Kelkar.
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.
Mr. M. A Jinnah
Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia.
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Secretary).

A "Chronicle" representative was informed by Mr B. F. Madon, that there would be branches of the League all over India, because the new 18d. Exchange ratio hits almost all the people of India.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to-day the following cable from their Liverpool Friends:—

"Market declined in the late trading on American selling orders: weather conditions during the past week have been favourable. The general estimate of the crop is 16,500,000 bales."

IMPERIAL BANK RATE OF INTEREST.

BOMBAY, October 7.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A.P.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, October 6.

In the League Football First Division Sunderland beat Burnley by 7 goals to 1 and in the Third Division (Southern Section) Brighton beat Norwich by 3 goals.

In the Charity Shield Amateurs beat Professionals by 6 goals to 3 at Manchester.—Reuter.

Mr. Bishwanathdas, the candidate recommended by the Utkal Congress Committee to the Madras Council from Ganjam has announced his candidature as an Independent candidate.—A. P.

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TUITION THROUGH POST: A SPECIAL FEATURE.

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Rs. 22½ per Re. 1,000 per annum.
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Rs. 18 per Rs. 1,000 per annum.

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NEW BUSINESS	1923—Rs.	1,74,00,000
	1924—Rs.	2,37,00,000
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Apply: R. N. BAPASOLA, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort or:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1926.

A CERTIFICATE.

Sir Stanley Reed has given the people of Bombay a certificate. They are "mercurial" in temperament. That is the whole trouble about the Back Bay Reclamation. It is not the dredger and its failure to come up to expectation, it is not the amazingly inadequate and distressingly expanding estimates submitted by "experts", it is just the temperament of the people of Bombay which is at fault. Whether a Committee of officials and non-officials with wider powers of reference than those allowed to the Mears Committee will be appointed to inquire into the "development" of this peculiar trait in the temperament of the people of this city we do not know. If it is, Sir Stanley Reed will doubtless prove a most welcome witness before it on behalf of local officialdom. Every kind of official extravagance involving the people of this Presidency in a heavy load of additional taxation can be then excused on the plea that the "mercurial" disposition of Bombay prevents it from realising the ultimate benefit of Lloyd's and other follies.

When Sir Stanley Reed asserts that the public of Bombay showed "surprisingly little interest in the Back Bay Scheme" and that what little interest it did show was favourable he makes a statement so singularly devoid of truth that one can only suppose that he has not had time to refresh his memory of those early days of the inception of Lloyd's Folly when the protests from the public considerably irritated and annoyed Sir George Lloyd and his entourage. The public was throughout kept in the dark in regard to the precise plans for developing the scheme but what little leaked out was enough to make it suspicious about its success. It was the ingenious idea of connecting the Reclamation with the development schemes in Bombay North which succeeded, at a time when business conditions were prosperous in this city, in securing the co-operation of the Bombay capitalists in the floating of the Development Loan. But about the ruinous nature of the Reclamation scheme the public of Bombay has never had two opinions. Its demand that it had a right to know how the scheme was being put into shape was consistently and contemptuously ignored and now it knows to its cost how well grounded were its apprehensions.

The more the witnesses in London talk about the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" and the apportionment of responsibility, the greater reason the people of this Presidency have for expressing their strong resentment at the shameful manner in which they have been treated. To Sir Chimanlal Setalvad it is all a matter of miscalculation about the price the reclaimed land was to fetch, to Sir John Biles it is all a matter of a good dredger but bad material. In the opinion of Sir Sydney Crookshank, ex-consulting engineer to the Government of India, it was Sir George Buchanan's and the dredger suppliers' duty to have ascertained all the conditions favourable or unfavourable before reclamation was started. The former has already disowned responsibility and the latter say through their representative that they too, had none and that when they had no responsibilities they owed no "moral duty" to put the dredger into working order. Perhaps some more revelations in regard to responsibility will be made when Sir Maurice Heyward is absolved from his oath of secrecy and examined again! Meanwhile the people of Bombay find that instead of the blame for the ghastly failure being properly apportioned, they are themselves pilloried for their "mercurial" temperament.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri delivered at Ernakulam the other day two notable lectures on "Indian States and their Future" before a large audience including several Princes and Princesses of the Cochin Royal Family and many State officials. Mr. Sastri has done well to bring boldly before the public this important question which he rightly remarked we have neglected too long. The Indian States are 561 in number, cover an area which is more than a third of British India and contain a population which is more than a fourth of that of British India. The people of British India and of the Indian States belong to the same nationality, they have the same culture. There are many matters of importance which in their very nature are bound to affect both, such as the defence of the country, communications, posts and telegraphs, customs, currency and several others. Yet the politicians of India in their discussions on the future of the country have hitherto confined their attention almost exclusively to British India. Even the Congress, for many years, left the States severely alone. Mr. Sastri points out that under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi a slight change has taken place in the attitude of the Congress, but, he observes, while this changed attitude "is commendable in every respect" the change has not yet established itself in the minds of the subjects of Indian States. We entirely agree with Mr. Sastri in his opinion that it is time British India and Indian India began to think more and more about each other; for, after all, they are both moving, though by different roads, towards the same goal, a united India.

Mr. Sastri called upon the Indian States to move faster. Nor did he leave any one in doubt as to the lines of advance. "What British India is to be", he said, "that more or less Indian States will have to be". He added: "If it is true that in British India it is the wish of the people, it is the aspiration of the people which here-after is to be the mainspring of all public, of all governmental, of all State action; if that is to be the destiny of British India, I ask whether it is not still a backward way of looking at things to forget that even in Indian India it is the wishes, the wills, aye, the political aspirations that must be allowed to dominate all further actions". How long, he asked, the subjects of Indian States, would they "remain in a comparatively unevolved political system", "in a theatre of contentment"? In plainer words he told them "if you are going to be a drag to British India", "responsible Government in India would be meaningless and would be shadowy". Referring to the position of the Rajahs and Maharajahs, "with their outlook of looking behind and with their desire largely devoted to the maintenance of their privileges, fancied or real, he asked the audience, "Can you and I afford to allow our Princes and Maharajahs still to be in that politically undeveloped condition"? As "in every part of the world men in the enjoyment of power found it very difficult indeed to surrender it", he called upon the people of the States to be prepared for much opposition yet nevertheless to carry on a continuous agitation but "in a spirit of peacefulness and education". He regretted that a great many Indian Princes were in Europe seeking enjoyment at the expense of their people and said that personal rule must be replaced by a rule of law. We have quoted rather freely from the speech partly because we wholeheartedly endorse Mr. Sastri's views, as stated above, but mainly because Mr. Sastri enjoys the unique advantage of having the confidence of the public, British and Indian, of Government and of the Princes of India themselves, and it is not often that Mr. Sastri has spoken on this delicate subject. On a subsequent occasion we shall consider his suggestions of a scheme of Federation of States and a Royal Commission to go into the whole question of the future of Indian States.

PIOUS PROTESTS.

When M. Briand and Herr Stresemann meet at Thoiry, the European Press regards the event in a favourable light and credits the two statesmen with a genuine desire to promote international peace. Why, then, when Mussolini and Sir Austen Chamberlain meet at Leghorn should that Press be so suspicious regarding the nature of that meeting? Was it a counter-move to the Briand-Stresemann attempt towards a closer understanding between two nations, the chauvinists in which are still determined to keep the gulf of enmity as wide as possible? Or was it, as the British Press protests, only another step forward on the part of Britain to promote the Locarno spirit? The trouble is that the British Press protests too much when it attempts to ward off the suspicion of the Continental publicists that it was not for highly altruistic motives alone that Mussolini and Sir A. Chamberlain met. The "Times" will have it that the Leghorn meeting had "not the remotest connection with the Thoiry meeting". But "Pertinax", the brilliant French journalist who specializes in the study of foreign affairs, finds it hard to believe that Il Duce acclaims the good work of Sir Austen and Sir Austen reciprocates with warm feelings of friendship the valuable co-operation of the Fascist Dictator without there being any ulterior motive for this ebullition of mutual cordiality. And there are many in France who share the doubts and suspicions of "Pertinax". It does not need a very deep search into recent Anglo-Italian negotiations to discover that Abyssinia and Tangier are matters on which a closer co-operation of the two Imperialist Powers is considered necessary. The coming Conference over the question of the status of Tangier will show why Britain is so friendly to Italy just now.

DEMOCRACY IN ANCIENT INDIA.

(By N.B. PAYGEE.)

I

While other nations, now known to us as ancient, were steeped in deep ignorance, and were crawling on all fours; while, Greece and Italy, those cradles of modern civilization, housed only the tenants of the wilderness; democracy in ancient India, as also during her remote past of the Vedic times, was in full swing. Even Mr. Chisolm Anstey, of immense erudition, declares at a recent the meeting of the East Indian Association of London, that India was the parent of municipalities, and that local self-government in the widest acceptation of the term, was as old as the East itself.

"Little Republics."

Again, in respect of a variety of claims and interests, having been represented in the village community or council, Sir Henry Maine says: "One singular proof of this variety of interests, and at the same time of the essentially representative character of the village council, is constantly furnished." While Sir C.T. Metcalfe, in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1882, gives his deliberate opinion, with regard to these village communities, as follows:—"The village communities are little republics, having nearly everything they can want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relations. They seem to last where nothing else lasts."

.....This union of the village communities, each one forming a separate little state in itself has contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the people of India, through all the revolutions and changes which they have suffered, and is conducive to their happiness and to the enjoyment of a great portion of freedom and independence.

But, apart from this India,—the thousands of centuries old India, which by the bye, is not a myth but a proved fact—India, I say, of the pre-glacial times, claimed an organised democracy; was, moreover in possession of a king elected by the people, and had even the three Estates of the Realm, or the three governing bodies of the Vedic Empire, viz: (i) the ecclesiastical synod, (ii) the village commune and (iii) the National Assembly. Of these, I shall give particulars later on.

A Comparison.

Europe, however, presented altogether a different spectacle, which may thus be described in the words of Gibbon:—"In the more early ages of the world, whilst the forests that covered Europe, afforded a retreat to a few wandering savages, the inhabitants of Asia were already collected into populous cities, and sided under extensive empires."

Even England, which now boasts of freedom, civilisation, and representative government, only very late in the day, was groaning and sighing under the yoke of foreign rule, and two-thirds of the Anglo-Saxon nation were slaves. While, Henry VIII had crushed out the old English freedom, which had been obtained from other kings, as seems evident from the Empire History, P. 204, Ed. 1891. Moreover, slavery had existed in England during early times, and the story of Pope Gregory and the English slave boys from Britain put up for sale in the market place of Rome, is known to all. Sale and purchase of slaves was very common, and the Anglo-Saxons of the coast used to carry on a very profitable trade in men and women. Bristol was for a long time notorious for its slave markets, during the 5th, 6th and 16th to the beginning of the 19th century, A.D.

Now, in the work "Peoples of all Nations," an English writer thus states with empty pride and vain boast:—

"British Nation by reason of its History, Always to be found on the side of liberty."

"The role of the liberator seemed to be long by nature to a Power detached from Europe, and yet so close to it. A people who had won their Magna Charta (1215) and Habeas Corpus, and had framed their Bill of Rights (1689), found themselves instinctively on the side of liberty, wherever it was imperilled."

Tall Talk.

This, however, smacks more of tall talk than of reality, and there appears more of self-praise and less of deeds. For, if the British nation has always been on the side of liberty, why was slave-trade carried on in Britain with impunity, and their kith and kin sold during the Anglo-Saxon period? Why, again, were the innocent Negroes of Africa, with their wives and children, forcibly seized and sold as slaves, when the British nation had not the least right to do so, unless they supposed that might only was right? And all this tyranny was being perpetrated from the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558), down to 1833, or more correctly 1840; and the human cargo, history tells us, during all this period was obtained by fraud, violence and the most inhumans means.

(To be Continued).

CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

(BY GAYA PRASAD SINGH.)

I need hardly say that any genuine attempt to bring about a better state of feelings between the Hindus and the Mohamedans is bound to be heartily welcomed by every one who has the welfare of this country at heart; and from this view of the matter, the Azad-Nehru manifesto may be taken to be a fresh starting point on the road to "rapproachment". The principles laid down therein are no doubt unexceptionable; but I do not know how far the idea of confining the membership of the proposed "National Union" to those only who do not belong to any communal organisation, will work out in practice. May I understand that Hakim Ajmal Khan, who, it will be remembered, was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the famous Khilafat Conference in Delhi, shortly after the first communal riots in Calcutta, has definitely cut off his connection with that, or any other communal movement? May I take it that the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, who is another signatory, has also ceased connection with all purely Moslem activities of the sort contemplated in the manifesto?

An Impossible Condition.

What, again, would be the position of Maulanas Mohamad Ali, Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Jinnah, Maulana Mazharul Haque and many other Moslem leaders of different Provinces, who are, or may be, in some way or other, connected with such communal associations as the Khilafat Committee, the Moslem League, the Jami-ut-Ulma, the 'Tanzeem', the 'Tabligh' and many others? Then again, on the Hindu side, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Swamy Shradhanand, Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Babu Brijkishore Prasad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Sham Sunder Chakravarty, and many others, are, if I mistake not, associated with the Hindu Sabha, the Sudhi movements, or such other communal organisations. Are the leaders named above, both Hindus and Mahomedans, likely to cut off their connection with organisations that are sought to be put under the ban, even before the lines for a proper solution of communal troubles have been laid down to the satisfaction of both the parties? It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. But if not, how is the object of bringing the two communities together, likely to be achieved, if their leaders are so shut out? It will be like trying to play "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark.

The questions that have been troubling the peace of the two communities are ostensibly music before mosque, and cow-killing; and in my opinion the foundation for a proper solution was laid down in the Resolutions of the Unity Conference of Delhi, which was held at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, about 2 years back. But I am afraid a fair trial was never given to the ideas embodied therein. One should have liked to have the benefit of the opinion of the signatories on these points.

The Real Trouble.

Opinion has also been freely expressed that the real trouble between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, is not so much religious, as political; and that the Lucknow Congress made a mistake in establishing the principle of separate communal electorates. It is also said that the tension is being deliberately fomented and kept up by those who like to fish in troubled waters, or who have their own axes to grind, or who like to come up to the surface as leaders. And this is probably what is implied in the saying that there are brains behind the riots. The manifesto truely and frankly recognises that communalism is a negation of nationalism; and in this view of the matter, I should like to see how the question of communal electorates and of communal representation in local bodies and in public services, is going to be tackled to the satisfaction of both the communities. I have ventured to put down these few lines in haste, with a view to drawing attention to some of the points that call for examination and settlement. I have no doubt that the manifesto is an expression of a genuine attempt at union; and as such, demands the hearty co-operation of every lover of the Motherland.

Notes of the Day.

The Process of Conciliation.

Germany is anxious to give proof of her desire to pursue a policy of conciliation and honourable compromise with the Western Powers whose onerous demands at the Peace of Versailles crippled her so much that the Reparations Commission was obliged to modify their original rigour. But although in regard to annual payments on Germany's part the Allies saw the necessity of a change of policy, the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission which they established in the country has not changed its attitude. This body looks with suspicion on every kind of military establishment in Germany, on even the gymnasia where German youth takes physical exercise. Particularly suspect are the old army veterans of pre-Republican days, and of them General Von Seekt, the Chief of the Army Command, who has just resigned his position, was specially odious in the eye of the Commission, because of his monarchist sympathies. He is the idol of the German Nationalist Party and it says much for the strength and persuasive power of the present German Government that he has seen the wisdom of sending in his resignation. The Stresemann policy is to give no cause whatever for the continuance of the Inter-Allied Commission beyond the stipulated period, and the resignation of General Von Seekt will be utilised by the radical Press in Germany as a clear indication that Germany wishes to pursue the path of conciliation.

Sharing the Responsibility.

The English Primate's intervention in the coal dispute for the first time since the General Strike is sure to evoke considerable public interest. He says that the matter can no longer be left in the hands of experts. He asks the public not to stand helplessly around "simply forming a ring hoping that combatants will come to terms." He wants every citizen of the country "in which coal is a key-industry" to bear his inevitable share of the responsibility. If the average citizen in England is to bear that share his very first duty is to compel the Baldwin Government to revise the superior attitude they have adopted in their treatment of the coal situation. Their ultimatum to the miners that the Government offer in regard to the National Arbitration Tribunal must be either accepted or refused in toto by the Miners' Conference is not calculated to pave the way for an amicable settlement of the strike situation.

The Right Perspective.

British Labour is busy marshalling its forces against Imperialism and race domination. The final agenda of the ensuing Labour Conference at Margate has seven resolutions dealing with the subjects of the right of self-determination, complete independence of subject peoples and the harmful effects of Imperialism. The Wandsworth Labour group's attitude about the latter ought to prove of great interest in India. It "welcomes the growing revolt among the subject populations of India, Egypt and South Africa" and regards them as allies in a common struggle. It promises "to do all in its power to assist in securing their political and industrial emancipation." The views of the Wandsworth group are sure to be accepted by the Margate Conference but India, while thankful for this sympathy and promise of support, will await with interest what Labour can positively achieve when it comes to power. The MacDonald Government's performance was a disappointment.

A Case for Enquiry.

The alleged failure of Dr. C. R. Avaria of the Haffkine Institute to give proper treatment to a boy bitten by a snake calls for investigation. He was told that the boy was bitten by a snake and that the snake was found immediately after very near the boy and had been killed. The boy who died within less than two hours, could not have failed to exhibit some symptoms of poisoning. If, in these circumstances, the doctor had any doubt about the poisonous character of the bite, it was his duty, as a doctor, attached to a responsible public institution to watch by the side of the boy the development of the symptoms. He does nothing of the kind but, on his own admission, goes to sleep asking the boy's companions to wake him if the boy should show any dangerous symptoms; as if these laymen could be better judges of dangerous symptoms. The Coroner's Jury should have cross-examined the doctor at greater length; it has however, given a unanimous verdict that he was negligent in the discharge of his duty.

"Young Messenger."

Journalistic ventures by the young for the benefit of the young have been many in this country, but, unfortunately, financial difficulties on either side speedily bring most of these ventures to grief. We wish a better fate for the "Young Messenger of India" that has just made its appearance in Bombay. This magazine is edited by Mr. K. V. Vidyaraman, M.A., LL.B., and purports to be "devoted to the dispassionate discussion and study of all live topics of the day, current events and progress of the world, social service, Literature, Science, Education; Agriculture and Industries, Commerce and Finance, and Physical Culture." The first number of the magazine contains well-informed articles on varied topics, mainly of economic interest—not a bad thing for a poor country. We wish the "Young Messenger" a long and useful career.

"MERCURIAL" PEOPLE.

SIR STANLEY REED'S OPINION OF BOMBAY PUBLIC.

FIRM'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR DREDGERS.

BACK BAY INQUIRY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Mr. McMurray replying to the Chairman said that the most important cause of the dredgers' failure was unsuitability of material for work the dredger was designed to do. Sir F. Hopkinson asked whether it was not the firm's duty to its own reputation and its moral duty to the Bombay Corporation to put the dredger in working order. Mr. McMurray said: "If we have no responsibility we have no duties." The firm built the dredger to take anything short of rocks, but the capacity was based on soft clay. He emphatically denied the suggestion that commission had been paid to someone to influence the order for the dredger. The firm did not care whether they got or did not get the order especially as it was a question of fixed price. They only accepted the order on a conditional price and did not know what profit could be made.

Colonel Stanley Paddon stated in his evidence that the Bombay Government required Sir John Biles and Sir George Buchanan to share the general responsibility regarding the dredger.

Sir Stanley Reed said that the public showed surprisingly little interest in the Back Bay scheme, but interest was almost entirely favourable. He agreed with the Chairman that time would come when the prosperity of Bombay would be renewed at any rate to a normal extent as the city had an immense and increasing volume of trade. Sir S. Reed was certain that the scheme would be completed and added that the people of Bombay were mercurial and as soon as the results showed and the trade recovered he thought there would be an overwhelming demand.

The Committee adjourned till Monday.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF MALARIA

SIR RONALD ROSS'S VISIT TO INDIA

LONDON, October 6.

Under the auspices of the Indian Tea Association, Sir Ronald Ross will leave for India on the 29th October on board the "Rajputana." He will travel to Calcutta via Malay States with the object of inspecting measures for the control of malaria that are being carried out in plantations in India and the Malay States. While in Malay States he will be the guest of Sir Malcolm Watson.

Sir Ronald Ross will unveil at Calcutta a commemorative tablet in his old laboratory at the Presidency General Hospital. He will also lecture at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

AGENDA FOR DISCUSSION.

RUGBY, Oct. 5.

The Sessions of the Imperial Conference which will probably last for about six weeks are due to begin on October 19th and the Indian, South African and Newfoundland Delegations have already reached London. Some members of the Australian delegation have also arrived, but the Australian Prime Minister Mr. Bruce is remaining in Paris for a few days. The New Zealand Prime Minister with his colleagues is 'en route' for London, but the Canadian Prime Minister will not leave until the end of the present week, and the representatives of the Irish Free State will join the other Dominion delegates at a later date.

FORMAL AGENDA.

The Imperial Conference is a purely consultative body without executive powers, but its deliberations carry great weight in directing the Imperial policy. Only a formal agenda is arranged for the Conference—it creates its own agenda when it meets—but a list of subjects notably those connected with imperial trade and other technical matters upon which it is assumed the Conference will wish to express an opinion has been prepared. If the usual course is followed, these matters will, generally speaking, be referred for a preliminary examination to committees before coming to the Conference as a whole. Larger questions of policy will be open for discussion on statements which will be made by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary for Dominions and Colonies, the Secretary for Air and other British Ministers.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand Mr. W. S. Monroe who arrived yesterday said his Delegation had no such questions to raise, and that Newfoundland had no constitutional adjustments to advocate. Subjects on the agenda of the Conference which would directly interest Newfoundland would be chiefly those concerned with trade, Empire marketting and communications. Regarding such questions as defence or constitutional status, Newfoundland delegates come in an Imperial Spirit, merely anxious to give what help they could by their presence.—B. O. W.

CABLE ITEMS

The City Corporation is carrying out interesting experiment in Blackfriars neighbourhood, repairing street by means of terracotta blocks on which there is covering of rubber. It is claimed that this first "rubber street" in the world is soundless, dustless, nonskidding and more durable.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Maharaja of Kapurthala gave a luncheon to the Queen of Rumania and Princes Ileana at the Maharaja's chateau on Bois de Boulogne.—Reuter.

London.—Experiments are being made to discover material, able to withstand wind force for flag for Britain's air fleet, similar to Red ensign of Mercantile Marine. The flags are, at present being tested fastened to struts between wings of British air-liners which cross the Channel.—Reuter.

Lord Byng returned to England to-day on completion of his five years service as Governor-General of Canada.—B.O.W.

HOHENZOLLERN CLAIM

PAYMENT TO EX-KAISER'S FAMILY

LONDON, October 6.

The Prussian Government's new compromise to settle the Hohenzollern claim to their estates proposes to pay the ex-Kaiser's family 15 million marks in cash instead of 30 millions and allots to the ex-Kaiser 167 thousand acres including the Oels Castle, present residence of the ex-Crown Prince. The ex-Kaiser must give up various castles, parks and buildings in Berlin and its vicinity valued at 60 million marks. The Allbrest Line receives 40,000 acres and Karl Line 47,000 acres. The proposal is being submitted to the Prussian Diet.—Reuter.

ZAMINDARI AND KISAN ASSOCIATIONS

U. P. ZAMINDAR'S NOVEL SOLUTION

LUCKNOW, October 6.

Mushir Hussain Kidwai, M.L.A., has issued the following manifesto on behalf of the Zamindars and other landed interests:—"India is bleeding with street fights and bitter wranglings between party leaders who care more for personal dominance over a few persons than for the country's interests or merits, with the result that all reconciliation efforts have failed. Parties both communal and the so-called national are multiplying. Zemindars alone can save the situation by offering non-communal, non-party platform. I appeal to all the Zemindari and Kisan associations unitedly to capture the Legislative Bodies and to inform me of their addresses for an All-India organisation.—A.P.

COL CRAWFORD T BANGALORE

BANGALORE, October 6.

With a select gathering of friends and prospective members of the European Association Colonel Crawford discussed the present political situation. He emphasised the need for party strength and hoped that before the next Royal Commission arrived the Association would represent 90 per cent. of the European population in India. He dwelt upon the various topics affecting the community, calling for co-ordinated work and finally said it was important that their women folk should take a keen interest in the politics of the country. New members were then enrolled. Col. Crawford leaves today for the planting areas in Coorg via Mysore returning here on the 11th.—A.P.

UGANDA'S COTTON OUTPUT

RUGBY, October 6.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda in a speech before the British Cotton Growing Association said that since 1911 when Uganda definitely entered the field as a cotton-producer her output had increased from 9,000 bales to 196,000 bales in 1925. The climatic conditions would keep the output this year down to 180,000 bales. Next year would bring the crucial test owing to the heavy fall in price of American cotton. Government were helping by introducing a new seed which would give better results in future both in the yield and in the staple. They were also assisting in the research work by establishing a laboratory at Kampala and by the extension of railway facilities.—B.O.W.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY

RUGBY, October 6.

On the nomination of the First Lord of the Treasury the Earl of Cromer has been elected to the Board of the Suez Canal Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Anstruther.—B.O.W.

"NIGHTMARE HALLUCINATIONS".

TRUTH ABOUT LEGHORN MEETING.

COUNTER-MOVE THEORY REFUTED.

RUGBY Oct. 5.

Several newspapers find occasion in the conversations of Sir Austen Chamberlain with Sgr. Mussolini and M. Briand to comment on the pacific tendencies which are at work in Europe. References have been consistently favourable to the Briand-Stresemann meeting at Thoiry and the suggestion that the Chamberlain-Mussolini conversations implied some counter move to it is credited as nightmare hallucinations.

"The Times" says: "The Leghorn meeting had not the remotest connection with the Thoiry meeting, and would have taken place if the Foreign Ministers of France and Germany had never thought of an exchange of views. The supposition that we should regard the incident with jealousy or suspicion involves, as Sir Austen declares, misapprehension of policies both of England and France. He knew beforehand that the Thoiry conversations were to take place, and far from being disturbed by the knowledge, he saw in them the natural and most satisfactory consequence of the Treaty of Locarno and of the entry of Germany into the League.

AN ABSURD CONJECTURE.

"The Yorkshire Post" describes as absurd the conjecture that Sir Austen Chamberlain "having been so largely instrumental in producing a measure of rapproachment between the traditional opponents, France and Germany, was now engaged in trying to establish a counter-balance in the shape of closer Anglo-Italian accord." The "Post" thinks the evil, tradition that a meeting between two prominent statesmen means ill for some third party is now dead.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that when M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann met to concert far reaching plans for national co-operation and for healing the wounds of the war, there are still some people left who think Britain must be jealous. So hardly do the old ways of thinking die, and so difficult does it seem to be for men to realise the great new fact that the nations of Europe are no longer a bundle of jarring interests and ambitions unconscious of any common purpose or obligation, but that in truth they are well on the way to a higher unity."—B. O. W.

RESIGNATION OF VON SBECKT

"MATIN" CORRESPONDENT'S SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Paris.—The resignation of Von Seeckt is coupled by the Special Correspondent of Matin in Germany with the recent resignation of the Socialist Severing, Prussian Minister of the Interior, ostensibly for reasons of health, but really, according to the correspondent, owing to the indignation created by his speaking the truth about German Nationalist propaganda. The correspondent adds that by these resignations Dr. Stresemann got rid of two men who might have been in his way, and is now free to continue negotiations with France.—Reuter.

CHIEF OF REICHSWEHR RESIGNS

PERMISSION TO PRINCE WILHELM TO ATTEND MANOEUVRES

LONDON, October 6.

Berlin.—General Van Seeckt has resigned his appointment as the Chief of Reichswehr. This is attributed to the fact that he permitted Prince Wilhelm, The Crown Prince's eldest son, to attend the last month's manoeuvres at Wurtemburg without consulting Gessler, Minister of Defence, who subsequently refused to defend Von Seeckt's action against the Press attacks.—Reuter.

SIR A. COBHAM'S AIR EXPERIENCES

RUGBY, October 6.

Sir Alan Cobham is to fly in the "Moth" light aeroplane to-morrow from London to Manchester and will receive a civic reception. On Saturday he is giving an account of his experiences to the London school children in the Royal Albert Hall, London.—B.O.W.

OPENING OF AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, October 6.

Sydney.—Representatives of every Dominion will be invited for the opening of the Federal Parliament at Canberra.—Reuter.

COAL DISPUTE

NO PROBLEM FOR EXPERTS ONLY TO SOLVE

PRIMATE'S INTERVENTION

LONDON, October 6.

For the first time since the General Strike the Primate has intervened in the coal dispute. In an address to the Diocesan Conference at the Canterbury Cathedral he challenged the contention that industrial problems can safely be left to experts. He defended the abortive attempt to end the deadlock recently made by the Bishops and the Free Church leaders and asked: "Are we simply to form a ring and stand helplessly around hoping combatants will come to terms or have we all as citizens of the country in which coal is a key-industry an inevitable share of the responsibility."—Reuter.

NATIONAL DELEGATE CONFERENCE.

RAPID DRIFT-BACK OF MINERS.

RUGBY, October 6.

Latest reports from the mining districts, afford further indication of a likelihood that the Government's offer of a National Arbitration Tribunal to be set up after the resumption of work, on district settlements, will be rejected at to-morrow's meeting of the National Delegate Conference. If this negative result is reached the newspapers assume, that it will be tantamount to the abandonment of any attempt at a national settlement as there is no other proposal before the parties to the dispute. The drift back to the work on the terms offered by the mineowners, on the basis of a longer working day continues, and to-day, it was authoritatively reported that over 193,000 are now employed at pits producing coal. The figure does not take into account the safety men in idle pits or those engaged on various other duties at the mines. To-day's increase which exceeded 7,000 included over 3,000 in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire areas. There was a slight increase in Yorkshire while in Lancashire and North Wales where twelve thousand colliers are now employed, an increase of 1,100 is recorded. No change occurred in the the North-eastern Counties where miners remain greatly opposed to resumption on the terms available.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S ADDRESS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, giving an address to-day, in the Canterbury Cathedral, justified as courageous, the enterprising attempt made in July by the body of bishops and Free Church leaders to bring about a settlement of the coal dispute. It will be recalled that the effort failed and that the scheme put forward was not accepted by the miners. Reviewing the industrial troubles experienced this year the Archbishop expressed the view that the general strike was not in any true sense a deliberate political move and that the claim to control the administrative Government of the country was not in the mind of the mass of those, who allowed themselves to be led into that impossible and wild adventure. It was a difficult task to apply clear Christian principles to contemporary industrial and economic problems. But he did not agree that such problems could safely be left to experts and to the play of economic forces. While he did not necessarily agree with all they did and said he certainly believed that many of those churchmen who had tried to facilitate resumption of coal negotiations had a right to be heard and had earned the gratitude of the country. He, asked: "Are we simply to form a ring and stand helplessly around hoping that combatants will come to terms or have we all as citizens of the country in which coal is a key-industry an inevitable share of responsibility?"

TRAIN SERVICES TO CONTINUE AS USUAL.

The report current to-day that the Ministry of Transport had suggested the curtailment of train services with a view to conserving coal supplies is authoritatively denied. No interference with train service nor the rationing of coal to railways is in contemplation. The false report probably arose out of the recent interview of the Minister of Transport with the railway managers when possible steps for economising coal if such a measure became necessary were discussed. The coal position has, however, improved since that interview and although railways will continue to exercise the strictest economy maintenance of reasonable rail travel facilities is not in any way threatened.—B.O.W.

ANOMALOUS POSITION IN COAL FIELDS.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE'S DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, October 6.

The anomalous position in coal-fields where the miners are returning to work in thousands daily, while the districts generally are rejecting, by overwhelming majorities, the Government's plan of district settlements and the national appeal tribunal is explained by the fact that only in Lancashire has there been ballot vote, and there men who returned to work were excluded. Decisions in other districts were reached at delegate conferences or by a show of hands at lodge meetings, some of which were only poorly attended.

The Miners' Executive which meets in London to-day is faced with the difficult task of deciding whether to advise the miners' delegate conference to-morrow to continue the struggle or to advise districts to make the best terms possible without any calling off of the stoppage nationally by the Federation. The position of the miners' leaders is further embarrassed by the fact that while the drift-back of the miners threatens the existence of the Federation the South Wales miners are demanding the adoption of a militant policy.—Reuter.

OFFER TO BE WITHDRAWN

PREMIER'S LETTER TO CONFERENCE

LONDON, October 6.

On the eve of the Miners' National Delegate Conference Mr. Baldwin has sent a letter to Mr. Cook saying that the Government's proposals regarding the National Arbitration Tribunal must either be accepted or refused by the Conference. If they are accepted the Government would introduce necessary legislation at the earliest moment. Otherwise the offer "which has obviously failed in its primary purpose must be withdrawn."—Reuter.

EXECUTIVE AND DELEGATE CONFERENCE

LONDON, October 6.

Mr. Cook at the conclusion of the meeting of the Miners' Executive announced that the Committee was not making any recommendations to the Delegate Conference.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE MINERS' REJECTION

LONDON, October 6.

The Lancashire miners' ballot on the Government plan shows 1,159 for acceptance and 42,147 against.—Reuter.

DECREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

RUGBY, October 6.

A further small decrease of 3,000 in the number of persons unemployed is recorded in the latest weekly returns of the Ministry of Labour.—B.O.W.

INDIAN PRODUCER PENALISED.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF 1S. 6D. RATIO.

INCREASE OF AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS' GRAVE WARNING.

Rumours had been afloat in the city for the last few weeks that as a result of the Government of India's decision to maintain exchange at 1s. 6d. to the rupee, there was a peculiar development in Indian trade, viz., the import of American cotton into India on an appreciable scale. To ascertain the truth in these rumours and to know exactly whether the existing exchange rate was in any way responsible for the imports of American cotton, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who is a leading cotton merchant and an authority on exchange and currency.

Replying to the inquiries made by our representative, Sir Purshotamdas said the latest factor that had developed in connection with the artificial ratio of 18d. to the rupee was that about 1 1-2 lakhs bales of American cotton had been ordered by Indian mills. The rates of cotton thus imported varied from Rs. 280 to Rs. 340 per khandy laid down in Bombay, depending upon the class and quality of the cotton. The rate of Broach cotton in Bombay has been between Rs. 280 and Rs. 300 during this period and compared with that the price of American cotton was attractive. Had the exchange rate been at 16d. to the rupee instead of 18d., Sir Purshotamdas said, the rupee prcies of American cotton would have increased by 12 1-2 per cent. that is, would have been about Rs. 30 to 30 more per khandy than the present price. He feared that if the present disparity between the prices of American and Indian cotton continued, the imports from America might go up to 3 to 4 lakhs bales of cotton, and that would mean goods worth Rs. 4 to 6 crores. Such imports would affect adversely the balance of trade, and threatened to put the Indian currency system, on the artificial basis, to a serious test.

THE AGRICULTURIST PENALISED.

Speaking of the disastrous effects of the present ratio on the cultivators' and agriculturists, Sir Purshotamdas said, the insistence of the Government on maintaining the 18d. ratio was playing havoc with the prices available to the Indian cultivators in the most distressing manner. Taking American futures in Liverpool as 7.35d. for March next, it was believed that at 5.85d. Broach might find buyers in Europe and Japan. On an identical basis of calculation 5.85d. would yield at 1s. 4d. a net return of Rs. 275 at least to the grower in India; while the same sterling rate of 5.85d. would yield at 18d. Rs. 245.

Continuing Sir Purshotamdas said that the present rate of Broach cotton was about Rs. 280 per khandy, and the exchange being where it was, that rupee rate was considered to be on a disparity with American ruling rate, as it worked out in sterling to 7d. at the existing exchange ratio. On the other hand if the exchange were fixed at 16d. to the rupee, the sterling rate equivalent to the present rupee price of cotton would be reduced to 6d. the disparity between American and Indian cotton would almost cease, and Indian cotton would be considered to be at a price at which it would find buyers abroad.

"It must appear clear," Sir Purshotamdas said, "that the difference of Rs. 30 per khandy which exists at present is the sacrifice which the cotton grower is asked to make towards the efforts of the Government to maintain the higher rate of exchange. In the meantime if more American cotton is imported, correspondingly more Indian cotton will have to be exported, as consumption of cotton by local mills is limited. I feel that these facts which have made themselves clearly perceptible during the last few weeks require to be brought to the notice of the public, and the bigger question of whether the present rupee rate of cotton would leave any margin to the cultivator or not must be left over for a future date."

NO MORE INTERFERENCE WITH BRITISH SHIPPING

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT WITH CHINA

RUGBY, October 6.

After the unconditional return to the British authorities of the two steamers which had been held on the river Yangtse by General Yangsen—the preliminary measure insisted upon as a condition precedent to further pourparlers—the British Consular Officers and General Yangsen have discussed other matters relating to the conditions on the Yangtse. The situation as affecting the British interests there, partly as the result of these conversations, shows distinct improvement and there is likely to be a discontinuance in future of military interference with the British merchant shipping, within the extensive area under Yangsen's jurisdiction. In future the habit of Chinese troops to travel on river steamers without payment will have to be discontinued since henceforward so such troops will be allowed to board British vessels. Chungking on the upper river is reported to be quiet. Vessels of British naval flotilla are proceeding up the river to the normal winter stations.—B.O.W.

A message from Canton states that Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of Canton National Government has informed the Consuls at Shameen, that his government has now definitely decided to resume communications between Canton and Honkong in pursuance of its intention to terminate the boycott.—B.O.W.

FIRING IN FULL SWING.

STEAMERS RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

LONODN, Oct. 7.

Hanko.—Despite the assurances to the contrary, steamers on the Yangtse are again being subjected to rifle fire. Two Japanese vessels of Messrs. Butterfield and Swires and steamer Shenking arrived riddled with bullets. There were no casualties.

The contending parties have agreed to allow a number of civilians to leave Wu Chang and over two thousand have left, including several foreigners. The refugees state that conditions inside the besieged town are appalling and numbers have died of starvation.—Reuter.

COMING ELECTIONS.

WALK-OVER FOR MR. V. J. PATEL.

ALSO FOR SIR P. THAKURDAS

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

LAST DAY NOMINATIONS.

Thursday being the last day for filing nominations for the seats of the Legislative Assembly, the following candidates had sent in their nominations to the Collector of Bombay :

Bombay City, (Non-Mahomedan) Constituency:—Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas M. Mehta and N. M. Dumasia.

Mahomedan Constituency, one seat:—Messrs M AJinnah, Husseinghai A. Lalji, and S. K. Barodawala.

European Constituency, one seat:—Messrs. H. G. Cocke, and E. F. Sykes.

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, one seat:—Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas,

Bombay Millowners' Association, one seat:—Sir Victor Sasson.

ELECTION MEETINGS

TO-DAY AT C. JEHANGIR HALL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committte and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held in the Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. S. Satyamurti, K. P. Khadilkar, Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, Purshotam Tricumdas, H. S. Padbidri, B. G. Horniman, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and others will speak on "The Coming Elections." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

TO-MORROW AT ANDHERI.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the Andheri Village Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Andheri and the surrounding villages, will be held on Saturday (the 9th instant) at 9 p.m. at Shanta Wadi, Versowa Road, Andheri, Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, J. K. Mehta, G. B. Trivedi, P. R. Bhojane and others will address the meeting on "Why the Congress Party should be supported at the coming Elections?" Mr. Chunilal D. Barfiwalla, will presidee.

TO-MORROW AT VILE-PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Sewa Sangha, Parle, a public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle will be held on Saturday (the 9th instant) at 10 30 p.m. to support the candidature of Mr. P. R. Bhojane, the Congress candidate for the Reserved Seat from the Thana Constituency to the Bombay Council. Messrs. S. S. Naik, P. R. Bhojane, V. V. Bhadkamkar, and others will address the meeting on "The Reserved Seats in the Council."

WALK-OVER AT LAST,

GUJARAT SAFE FOR MR. V. J. PATEL

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7.

The time for submitting a nomination papers for the Legislative Assembly expired to-day at 3 o'clock. No nomination paper except that of Mr. V. J. Patel has been submitted from the Non-Mahomedan constituency of Gujarat. It is, therefore certain that Mr. V. J. Patel will be declared elected to the Legislative Assembly unopposed. Mr. Patel is still indisposed and has, therefore cancelled his engagements to visit other districts of Gujarat.—A.P.

MR. V. J. PATEL AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel arrived here yesterday. Several prominent citizens have proposed and seconded his nomination papers for the Legislative Assembly. So far there is no rival candidate in the field. Mr. Patel is down with an attack of cold and will not be able to leave Ahmedabad for another week.—A. P.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION IN BILASPUR

(From our Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, Oct. 7.

A meeting was held this evening to meet the Congress Deputation consisting of Messrs. Abhyanker and Mehta.

Mr. Abhyanker began by saying that he had come there to break the citadel of the Independent Congress party. He bracketted together the Liberal, Independent Congress, Responsivist and Non-Brahmin parties. He made an attempt to show how the Presidentship of the Legislature was not an office under the Crown, while the Ministership was. He ended by raising the cry of "Congress in danger" and threw a challenge to the other party.

The President thanked the guests of the evening and while winding up the proceedings he deplored that the speaker had not at all touched the Cawnpore Congress Programme with a view to show how it would take the country to Swaraj.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN AT BROACH.

BROACH, Oct. 5.

A close contest is expected between Mr. Haribhai J. Amin and Mr. Jamsetji R. Vakharia for the non-Mahomedan seat in the Bombay Legislative Council from the Broach District. Mr. Haribhai is a congress candidate, while his rival one of the biggest cotton merchants here, is an Independent Vigorous campaign has been set afoot by both of them and has evoked keen interest, as the result will furnish a conclusive proof of the popularity or otherwise of the National Congress in the District.—A. P.

THE COMING LABOUR CONFERENCE

INDEPENDENCE OF SUBJECT PEOPLE

RESOLUTIONS ON IMPERIALISM

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The London correspondent of "Forward" cables that there are seven resolutions on Imperialism in the final agenda of the coming Labour Conference at Margate; some, declaring for complete self-determination, including the right of secession; others for complete independence of subject peoples.

The Crewe party wants to get the next Labour Government pledged to restore the natives' rights to land, and self-government, by according them complete independence. Mr. Wardsworth welcomes the growing revolt among the subject populations of India, Egypt, South Africa, regarding them as allies in a common struggle and pledges itself to do all in its power to assist in securing their political and industrial emancipation. Mr. Abertillery proposes a Labour Party Conference and believes that the British Empire is based on forcible domination and exploitation of hundreds of millions of coloured workers, and therefore declares its complete opposition to Imperialism, and full support for the principles of the right to complete self-determination, including secession from the Empire for subject peoples.

RAMLILA PROCESSION ABANDONED

ALLAHABAD, October 7.

The first of the Ramlila processions which ought to have come out here yesterday has been abandoned by the organisers. The Acting District Magistrate has informed the President of the Ramlila Committee that permission could be accorded only if the Committee was willing to accept one or the other alternative laid down by the Police Superintendent.—A.P.

S. A. DEPUTATION AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Oct. 7.

The South African Delegation witnessed yesterday parades of 17th Q.V.O. Poona Horse and 8/6th Rajputana Rifles after which city was visited. In the afternoon, they were entertained at tea at the Islamia College. Deputation dined with Chief Commissioner's last night at Government House.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. D. G. Harris lunched at Government, House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday, last.

A Barisal messaeg says:—"Maulvi Namimuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor early this morning. He had been suffering temporarily from insanity."—A. P.

A Calcutta message of the 7th instant states:—A deputation which waited on the Commissioner of Police last night was assured by Mr. Amstrong that special precautions would be taken during the Puja days to avoid untoward incidents A suggestion to the effect that Bhadraloges should arrange volunteer corps during the period was accepted by the Commisioner. The deputation was headed by Maharajah Tagore.—Free Press.

ART OF GUJARAT

AHMEDABAD'S CONTRIBUTION

RECEPTION TO MR. GANGULI

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4.

The last three days were of particular interest and attraction to all true lovers of art and architecture, as Mr. Ordhendra Koomar Ganguli, the famous Rengalee Art critic, the editor of "The Rupam", visited this old historic city. After Mr. Koomarswami and Mr E. B. Havell, Mr, Ganguli needs no introduction as one of the greatest and truest exponents of Indian Arts, and the "Rupam" has acquired a world wide fame as a quarterly of learned articles on art and criticism.

It is now an established fact that Gujarati art has a unique place among the various styles of art and architecture of other provinces. The extraordinary capacity of Gujaratis in absorbing foreign influences has been cleverly and marvellously displayed in their art and architecture. Mr. Ganguli was deeply impressed by some of the qualities of art and architecture of this province, and was convinced that there is a supreme living art in Gujarat; and that this Province had enough time to spare for the service of art and literature from its habitual worship of the God of Wealth, and it has never stopped those finer activities from ancient times upto this day.

ARCHITECTURE OF AHMEDABAD.

Mr.Ganguli visited old mosques and temples, in and about the city. He was extremely pleased with the fine art of buildings at Surkhej, the old mosque of Sultan Ahmed I: which bears visible signs of having been built with the material of a Hindu temple. His admiration for our carving and architecture was found at its highest when he visited the world famous windows of Sidi Saiyad's mosque, and the carved niches of the mosques of Kutubul-Sulia at Shahpur, Rani Rupmati's mosque at Mirzapur, and the Musjid-i-Nagina Rani Sipre's mosque at Astodia. He then visited Dada Hari's Vav and the Kankaria Tank.

Mr. Ganguli also visited the modern temples of Hatheesing and Swaminarayan, and was much pleased to see the beautiful image of Nar-Narayan and when he saw the latest Jain temples built at the close of the last century, he found the truth of Dr. Burgess's statement that the Gujaratis were an artistic race.

On the 16th instant there was a meeting held under the auspices of the Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Gujarat Kalakar Mandal and Gujarat Patrakar Mandal under the presidenship of Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth. Mr. Ganguli delivered a learned lecture on the philosophy of art. Dr. Haripra sad Desai read the following address of welcome.

AN ART PILGRIMAGE.

Shrijut Ordhendra Koomar Ganguli,

Sir,—We have taken your visit to this our old historic city as an art pilgrimage and take this opportunity of giving you our hearty welcome.

Our dear and highly cultured Bharat Mata was thought to be poor and miserable because unfortunately she is a conquered nation. Before the elegant art of Greece our art was considered grotesque and ugly. But owing to the efforts of the late Sister Nivedita, Dr. Koomarswami, Mr. E. B. Havell and your worthy self that opinion is changed.

For the last five years your Rupum has rendered yoeman's service in permanently establishing our reputation, in matters of art; and during such a short period that quarterly of oriental art has assumed a status all its own.

Every nation expresses its soul through its arts and you by your selfless efforts proved to the world that the soul of India is spiritual and great. You have proved beyond doubt that Indian Art is second to none in spiritual grandeur.

We believe that Ahmedabad has given you some interest because Gujarat is not an ordinary Family Member of India. Gujarat has given birth to a culture which is distinct. It has evolved a special individuality.

The stones and monuments which you have seen must have given you, we are sure, much food for thought. Our stones are likely to be as eloquent as stones of Venice.

Gujarat has preserved her historic art and architecture of the past 1,000 years. She has made no distinction in Hindu, Jain or Mahomedan art. Her carving is beautiful and it has lyrical poetry in it.

Our Somapura Shilpis (Sculptures) have built palaces, embankments, and temples in distant classical Ujjain and epical Rajputana. The master builder of Kumbha Rana of Udaipur was the famous author of Rajvallabh a Gujarati Somapura named Mandan.

Only yesterday our revered Savant Mr. Dhruva has told you that some of the beautiful paintings at Ajanta were done by the painters of Lat (Gujarat).

We had made images also. And when some portion of the city walls was broken we found out some beautiful images from its debris.

You have seen statues of Dancing Girls and Apsaras at the Swaminarayan and Hathising Temples. You must have been convinced by this time that Gujarat's quota in the treasure of Indian art and Architecture is not ordinary.

In the realms of sentiments and ideals what Gujarat in general and Ahmedabad in particular have given is worthy of esteem. Our step wells, our tanks, our mosques and temples, our domes and embankments tell the tale of a past that was great! They still remind us of the glory that has gone.

We hope that Ahmedabad has given you some thought and vision. We are sure this art pilgrimage of yours will be productive in one way or the other.

We hope that you will appreciate Gujarat's tender devotion and self-less service as rendered through her arts.

We venture to trust that this unfortunate land of ours is not God forsaken. May the efforts like yours prove fruitful in building a future for our race which is even brighter than the past.

Mr. Ganguli left this morning with profound admiration for the great past of Gujarat.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

ANDHERI TO ABSORB VILE-PARLE

In August last year when the Government of Bombay published the Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the reorganisation of Local Self-Government in Salsette, it was decided that final orders could not be passed without ascertaining local opinion on the various proposals Accordingly, the Municipal Corporation and the Kurla Municipality were asked to state their views regarding the recommendations of the Committee for the inclusion of Kurla Municipality within the limits of the Bombay Municipality.

OLD REGIME OF FREEDOM.

"It will appear from the accompanying resolutions and applicatoins that no two bodies hold the same views. Bandra wants to absorb Santa Cruz. but Santa Cruz is dead against the proposal. Vile Parle wishes to stand alone. Versowa and many other villages, which have no local self-Government till now, desire to continue the old regime of freedom from taxation by declining to join any neighbouring Municipality or Notified Area Committee. All bodies almost unanimously decline to have anything to do with Urban Committees or a Central Board on the lines of an English County Council. The main reason of all this difference in opinion is that not a single body takes a broad view or looks to the future They are all absorbed in their circumscribed local interests. Santa Cruz is afraid of being swamped in the Council meetings by the Bandra members, if it joined the Bandra Municipality. The villages around Andheri do not like to come within the Municipal limits of Andheri on account of the fear of Municipal rates. Ignorance and want of vision have much to do with these discordant notes and retrograde opinions, but I am confident that the people will agree to a well considered and not too expensive schemes of Local Self-Government which will assure them pipe-water, lighting, good roads and efficient sanitation.

A PLAN OUTLINED.

"My opinion is as follows as will be seen from the accompanying plan: (a) The limits of Bandra should remain as they are. It will be impossige to extend the limits of Bandra Municipality to east towards Kurla, because of the Military Danger Zone.

(b) There should be one large Municipality in place of the three Notified Areas of Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri. It should absorb all the villages to the east up to and including Kondite and Sahar and touching the Cantonment limits of Santa Cruz and the Municipal limits of Kurla, so that the Sahar sector along the Central Salsette Railway might develop on regular lines. Similarly towards the west, the Andheri Munkipal limits should extend up to, and include, the important village of Versowa. In the north the Municipal limits should include the newly opened Jogeshwari station and the village and College of Ismaili.

(c) The small Municipality of Juhu will be eventually absorbed by Andheri Municipality, but for the present it should function separately with the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, as President in order that its full development as the 'Brighton of Bombay' may not be interrupted. It will take some years to lay out Juhu both as a model sea-face, residential area and as a bathing resort for Salsette and Bombay. The possibilities of Juhu are apt to be overlooked till the Andheri Municipality becomes an experienced mature body and recognises the provision of up-to-date recreation amenities as one of the objects of Local Self-Government.

(d) The remaining Notified Areas should continue with increased jurisdiction and powers.

(e) Whatever remains of South Salsette, should be divided between Urban Committees.

(f) The District Local Board should cease to function when all these bodies are created, and its place should be taken by the Central Board."

GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

Government have accepted the recommendation made by the Collector that the limits of the Bandra Municipality should remain as they are. They accept the proposal that a joint Municipality consisting of Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri and Versowa should be established including within its limits the villages to the north and east of Andheri mentioned by the Collector and the limits of this Municipality should be extended to the east up to the boundary of Kurla Municipality. The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division has been asked to suggest the name to be given to the combined Municipality. Juhu will remain as it is as a separate Municipality. Government have further directed that after the constitution of the proposed joint Municipality of Andheri, Santa Cruz, etc., the remaining Notified Areas in South Salsette, should continue with increased jurisdiction and powers. The Commissioner Bombay Suburban Division has been asked to put up proposals for the necessary amendment of the Bombay District Muincipal Act relating to the Notified Area Committees with special reference to the localities in which such Committees may be established.

Government do not consider it desirable that Urban Committees should be constituted for the remaining area of South Salsette.

IMPROVING RESOURCES.

As to the Collector's suggestion that the Bombay Surburban District Local Board should cease to function when all these bodies are created and its place should be taken by the Central Board, Government observe that all the bodies concerned are opposed to the proposal for establishing a Central Board on the lines of an English County Council In view of this attitude they are of opinion that the creation of such a Board is premature, They consider that if means can be found to develop the resources of the District Local Board by new taxation, it should be possible to provide amenities for the area within its jurisdiction to a greater extent than at present. The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, has, therefore, been requested to consider the best means of improving the resources of the District Local Board, so as to enable it to increase its present activities in the way of improved communications, drainage etc., and to make recommendations to Government on the subject.

The question of including Kurla within the Bombay Municipality is separately under the consideration of Government. The Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality will remain as it is. The proposal for the inclusion of Asalpe within the limits of that Municipality has been dropped. The Vankola Cantonment will also remain as it is. A provisional notification declaring Chembur to be a Notified Area was published last December. Steps are being taken to issue a final notification on the subject.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE

FINANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION

COL. WALTON'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

SIMLA, October 7.

Colonel Walton, Agent, N.-W. Railway, in his presidential address at the opening of the Railway Conference to-day took as his theme a review of the present position of the Railways ending with some suggestions as to the directions which still require attention. The three crowded years, he said, since Sir Clement Hindlay laid down as his conception of the Acworth and the Inchcape reports "cheap and efficient transport throughout India." show beyond dispute that the new order has a record of reforms such as have never before taken place in the railways in so short a time. The Railway Board had indeed taken on the duties of a general staff for the railways.

DIVISIONAL SYSTEM.

But while Railway Finance had been separated, the stage for decentralization visualised by the Acworth Report had not been reached. State management might perhaps be found by experience to be particularly suited to India, but they must guard against both political interference and overcentralisation at headquarters. He testified to the development of a more co-operative spirit and a broader outlook on railway problems as a result of reorganisation on a divisional basis. The fundamental idea of the divisional system was to obtain the advantages of both centralization and decentralisation.

Colonel Walton touched on the reorganisation which the Conference had undergone as a result of the decisions arrived at at the special session in Delhi which had enabled them to expedite business. He emphasised, however, the need for the Advisory Committees to the Conference to expedite their work. The reports of such committees were before them on the local taxation of railways, the vacuum brake, long distance marshalling, and the application of the Geneva Convention to railways and publicity

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

As regards travelling without tickets the steps already taken had shown results, but their difficulties would be greatly eased by the maintenance of order and the suppression of lawlessness, for any diminution in the respect for law and order reflected itself on the railways.

RAILWAY REFORMS.

Touching upon the various directions in which reforms were working, he claimed that the surplus of rolling stock in all railways to meet any reviva of traffic was due to the better turn round of wagons as a result of better operating and better facilities than due to an excessive increase in the number of wagons. The lower fares recently introduced were attracting more passengers. The pooling of locomotives was showing savings in coal consumption and he emphasised that running the vacuum throughout on goods train would be money well spent both for safer and more efficient operations, and would cause a decrease of damage to the vacuum brake gear. Electrification was being adopted where applicable.

The Vincent Raven Committee's recommendations were welcome. Mechanical means had been adopted to increase the safety of train working.

The Stores Department was being reorganised and the further modernisation of the railways could be judged from the starting of a clearing house to deal with the interchange of accounts between railways, the Rates Advisory Committee, the separation of audit and accounts, the placing of statistics for railways on a sound basis, the standardisation of rolling stock and structures, the adoption of heavier axle loads and wider running dimensions and the provision of quarters for railway employees on a uniform basis of rent.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

The railways in India last year earned 113 crores and expended 71 crores while the staff employed numbered three quarters of a million. But while they had no fear regarding organisation or on the material side of the railways, they needed efficiency and safety which depended ultimately on the human factor. The operation of the railways was becoming more scientific and intense year by year. Indianisation was the accepted policy, but it must not be accompanied by a lowering of standards and much depended as regards the future of the railways on the careful selection and training of the Indian officers. The railways in India were built on a sound foundation, but they must turn attention to the amenities which meant so much in any structure. Local Advisory Committees had been most valuable and attention to amenities for the public must not be relaxed. The question of publicity was important. It was not only the tourist who was to be attracted but they must also appeal to the resident of the country and though difficult they must reach the villager. Finally, he declared that in the railways in India they had the necessary ground work to provide a service which should enable them to challenge comparison with any railways in the world. (Applause).

RAILWAYMEN'S IDEAL.

Sir Charles Innes who addressed the Railway Conference for the last time took the opportunity to review the working of the railways during recent years. The railway man, he said, set out as his ideal cheap and efficient transport, but in India other people had other ideals. The course he had to steer as Railway Member was to yield to the legitimate aspirations without unduly compromising the standards of efficiency to which they attached importance. Sir Charles informed the Conference that railway earnings according to the latest figures were down by twenty lakhs compared with last year due partly to disastrous floods but he hoped they would do better in the second half of the year.—A.P.

SIR R. BROWNING'S RETIREMENT

RUGBY, October 6.

The Admiralty announces the retirement of Admiral Sir Montague Browning, first principal naval aide de camp to the King. In consequence of this retirement promotions are announced as follows:—Vice-Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander Sinclair to be Admiral. Rearadmiral Ellerton to be Vice-Admiral and Capt. John Casement to be Rearadmiral.—B.O.W.

CUTCHI PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

Mr. Shivjibhai Devsey has come over here from Bombay by the steamer Vita, on behalf of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad to interpret to the Karachi Cutchi nation, the purpose and regulations of the above Parished and to invite them to attend and take active part on it. It is to be had at Bombay, during the current month. He is to deliver a lecture on the Cutchi Nation's duty on 'Saturday.

The editor of "Hindu Sangha," Calcutta, has been sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 under Section 153A, and 124A, Indian Penal Code.—P. P. I.

BOWING TO POPULAR WILL.

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

AHMEDABAD, Oct 7.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, has withdrawn the resignation he submitted a few days ago in response to a resolution passed by the general board. In doing so, Mr. Vallabhbhai has written a letter to the Councillors in the course of which he states that he endeavoured to see personally as many of them as possible including nominated members. He had no reason to doubt the sincerity of all those whom he met when they assured him that they would give him their hearty co-operation in all matters affecting purely Municipal administration and its efficiency irrespective of party feeling and party considerations.—A.P.

A CORRECTION

PATNA, Oct. 7.

The leading Musalmans of Bihar have decided not to form an Independent Muslim Party for the purpose of the forthcoming elections.—A. P.

(Note:—The Associated Press regrets that in the message on this subject issued on the 4th instant, it was wrongly stated that an Independent Moslem Party was to be formed owing to the omission of the word "Not.")

Satyendranath Mazumdar, editor, "Anand bazar Patrika," a vernacular daily, who was charged before the Presidency Magistrate, for the publication of certain alleged offensive articles, was, acquitted on the 7th inst. of all charges preferred against him.—Free Press.

EDUCATION.

"INDIAN YOUTH: PRESENT DAY PSYCHOLOGY"

(BY G. K.)

Mr. W. D. Korde, in a series of useful articles is reviewing the state of the mind of the present day youths in India. Introspection and the divining of what may be passing in young people's mines is certainly very interesting and instructive too. Mr. Korde has rightly found out, it seems, that the young Indian is seriously in doubt, whether all that is done by his elders under the name of religion is the right thing to do, and whether it is always logically correct. According to the writer his Indian blood prevents the young lad from revolting. One should indeed feel thankful for the tendency.

There are certainly many institutions in the social order of India, which could be profitably changed so as to suit new conditions, but it is the duty, properly, of the elders to think carefully over this and take the necessary steps. If every Indian young person, boy or girl, were to try to decide what is the best course to follow, things would come to a very bad pass. The Indian youth, therefore, does right in not taking upon itself the responsibility of revolting and trying to establish a new order. It cannot be done easily. The present institutions—I am talking specially of religious ones—have been founded pretty long ago; in the beginning there must have been some reasons for them; or at least they must not be felt so galling as they do now in the present condition of general poverty, and depression of energy, both mental and physical.

There is indeed no objection to the young persons thinking in the right direction and suggesting the needful changes with the proper reasons and even try to get the elders to adopt their views as far as possible. But it would be wrong to hint that they should try the defect of the Indian blood and begin to act against the wishes of their elders. Especially in the case of religious ceremonies, where the heap of usage begotten ritual has been so much interwoven with what must have been actually spiritually useful, the young persons should do well not to revolt but to do their best to induce the elders to sift and find out what is merely usage and what may be spiritual. So long as even grown up men are not able to declare with reasons and logically sound argument how much of the ritual observed is chaff or mere accretions, the youth would do well, to follow the advice of the elders.

The most proper and desirable course would be to institute a committee of elders and get them to sift each part of the various ritualistic ceremonies, and try to find out what is based on religious truths and what are mere additions to please the tastes of people.

I do not want of course the sitting of elaborate committees and commissions! We have had enough of these in other matters. Besides the example of the Panchanga Committees is before us. Nothing has been decided nor is it possible to decide anything. Every committee comes to have an Ego, and it is then strongly unwilling to admit its mistakes! The experience is that Truth is allowed to lag behind so long as personal opinion can be made to triumph! The simplest way would be for every young person—to get to understand with the aid of the rightly informed persons or with the aid of reliable texts what parts of the rituals are essential and what not. When this is done, I am sure a very large number of elderly people would be found, in fact are found, who would willingly forego the chaff and only enforce the observance of the essential. Otherwise we should have the experiences of the period between 1840 and 1870 repeated, when all that was old was declared to be wrong or barbarous, in the matter of eating and drinking, of dressing, behaving etc: etc.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

LAST YEAR'S PROGRESS

The report of the Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, Poona, for the year 1925-26 says the work of construction of the 'Dr. Vithal Raghoba Lande Building' for the S. N. D. T. Kanyashara, Poona, has been progressing rapidly and it is hoped that the building will be ready for occupation by October next.

The Syndicate has recognized for a period of 2 years the Satara Kanyashala, the High School developed at Satara for Girls by Mrs. Kamalabai Deshpande, one of the Graduates, of the University. Prof. Karve started this School in October 1922 and induced the Hindu Widows' Home Association to lend the services of Mrs. Deshpande who is a Life-Worker of that Association, to the Satara Kanyashala. At great personal sacrifice and devotion, Mrs. Deshpande has developed that School into a full High School and now it has been recognized by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate has also recommended for affiliation, the Baroda Mahila Pathshala. The Gujarathi Stree Kelavani Mandal of Ahmedabad is striving for the last three years to found a College at Baroda. This year the College has sent candidates for all the University Examinations and one or two of these have passed with distinction. The Mandal has induced the Baroda Government to sanction for this College an annual grant of Rs. 5,000/- For this work, in the cause of the University, the best thanks are due to the Gujrath Stree Kalavani Mandal and especially to Mrs. Sharadagauri Mehta who is the chief worker on the University's behalf in Baroda. It is to be hoped that in the near future the Baroda Mahila Pathshala will develop into a well-equipped College.

The work of the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala (Marathi), Bombay, is slowly progressing. The fifth Standard Class has been started this year and there are at present 60 students on its roll.

PROF. KARVE'S TOUR.

The organiser, Prof. Karve is doing his level best to start secondary Schools at diffeent places. The Schools at Belgaum and Sangli have started well and a beginning is made at Sholapur and Wai. Mention must also be made here of another school statred at Bhavnagar by a few enthusiastic Gujarathi Gentlemen. With the help of the State this school has fair prospects of decloping into a full-fledged High School. Prof. Karve's main work of collecting funds for the University continues with unabated zeal. In the latter half of 1925 he made an extensive tour in the Dharwar and North Kanara Districts and he visited all the important towns in the Travancore and Cochin States and in the Southern part of the Madras Presidency. In the beginning of 1926 he visited important places in Kathiawar and Cutch. During 1925 Prof. Karve's efforts have brought in a sum of Rs. 28,500/- as against Rs. 20,000/- last year. This year he has been specially lucky in getting a donation of Rs. 6,000/- from the Gwalior Durbar on the ascention to the Gadi of the new Maharaja. Our best thanks are due to Her Highness the Senior Maharani Saheb for this substantial donation.

The annual subscriptions have not fallen below the usual calculation of Rs. 10.000/- and the donations amount to Rs. 28,500/-. This has enabled the University to pay Rs. 25,000/- on the Loan Account to Shet Madhavjee D. Thackersey and now only Rs. 50,000/- remain to be paid.

12 ladies have graduated this year. They will be admitted to the Degree of G. A. by the Chancellor at the Convocation. The Normal School has also sent out five Third 3rd year trained Teachers.

REFORM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

ACHARYA GIDVANI'S CONVOCATIO ADDRESS

The following are extracts from Acharya Gidvani's address at the Convocatoin of the Kashi Vidyapith held recently at Benares.

Jubilant editorials in Anglo-Indian journals have announced, over and over again, that the National Education Movement, like itls Parent, the Non-Co-operation Movement, is dead, and responsive echoes of such sentiments are not rare in Indian Journals that do not see eye to eye with us.

USEFUL WORK OF VIDYAPITHS.

Inspite of frequent reports about defections, and diminishing numbers, the Vidyapiths of Poona, Ahmedabad, Patna, Delhi and Benares still function and older institutions like the Jateeya Kalashala of Masulipatam and the Prem-Mahavidyalaya of Brindaban continue to retain their independence, while the Gurukuls of the Arya-Samaj are spreading far and wide. Several of these organizations have affiliated to them, institutions of outstanding merit whose superiority over the standardized and stereotyped institutions affiliaed to Government Universities is widely acknowedged. To quote instances from Gujarat alone, with whose institutions I am more asquainted, any University may be proud of Schools like the Dakshina Murti Bhavan of Bhavnagar, and the Broach School of Chandubhai Purani, nor are the Schools in Bombay, Surat and Rajkot to be easily brushed aside. And then, more important than all these are the missions that the Snatake of the Vidyapitk are establisiing among the masses in Co-operation with, and under the guidance of the workers of the Satyagraha Ashram and Syt. Amrit Lal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society. These Missions are taking the form of Schools and Ashrams for the untouchables, institutions for the uplift of backward classes like Bhils and the Kalipraj and spinning and weaving establishments in villages, and model Primary Schools.

Let those who will not see, ignore these institutions as ophemeral eyewash. It is important for us who see in them the hope of the future to take stock of these activities, to compose and to co-ordinate, in order to guide our footsteps aright. Bring together the men who are moulding these institutions, and go, like me, as Pilgrims to see each one of them in its own atmosphere and back-ground, and you will be cured of your depression.

NEED OF INTER-PROVINCIAL SYMPATHIES.

It is highly important to strengthen inter-provincial sympathies and bring into touch the new movements in Literature and Art that are one of the most hopeful signs of the future in almost every province. Do not make the mistake that the wider diffusion of Hindi alone will suffice to bring the provinces together. Universal knowledge of Hindi is, indeed, the most undisputed stem in the programme of National Education, in the truest sense of the word. But that programme does not and cannot aim at the elimination of the languages and literatures of the Provinces whose description as vernacular does not diminish their importance. The lines of advance in Indian culture are the enriching of Provincial Cultures and a closer association of them as of the countries of the West in European Culture. The elimination that is desirable is that of the provincial script and not of the provincial language. Bengali, Gujrati, Punjabi and Sindi, should like Marathi, adopt the Devanagri script forthwith, for their own wider diffusion, and for bringing within easier reach the cultures of different provinces to their people.

A still easier step in this approximation; and not less necessary, is closer co-operation between Hindi speaking provinces. Ideally speaking, only good can result from independent agencies evolving curricula and text-books as making far wider diffusion of intellectual activities. But our resources in men and money are so limited that we should deny ourselves that luxury. The Bihar Vidyapith, the Kashi Vidyapith, the Prem-Mahavidyalaya and the institutions in the Punjab and the Central Provinces which have adopted Hindi as their medium of instruction should effect an economy in national effort by using their resources to provide Hindi speaking people with schoolbooks which should be abreast of modern progress in Culture and Educational theory and save them from the atrocious series that educates our children at present, under Government sanction.

And that broings me to the nature and scope of National Education, for a proper consideration of which I earnestly pleaded. This Vidyapith like those of Gujrat, Behar, Punjab and others are born of the Non-co-operation movement.

The advent and evolution of the Swaraj Party and the decision of Orthodox Non-co-operation to refrain from challenging it naturally brought to an end the original phase of Non-co-operation including the boycott of courts and schools.

CONGRESS INFLUENCE ON EDUCATION.

In the sphere of education, while I have no pang of conscience with regard to the original call, it is my humble but deliberate opinion that, having regard to the lines on which the movement has proceeded the call cannot be persisted in. That is not to say that institutions like these must close their doors. My point is that they must stand or fall by their educational programme besides providing for those who have permanently turned their backs on Government institutions. Independence of, rather than hostility to the other systems more suits the present programme. The ban on other institutions has now no meaning. It is also worth while considering whether means cannot be devised to extend Congress influence in the sphere of education so as to comprehend institutions working in comparatively less independent lines.

Keeping this point of view clearly in the mind, our programme has to be so formulated that it produces not a more or less feeble imitation of orthodox institutions, but that it satisfies a felt national need or stimulates a recognized, intelligible national necessity. That is why I plead for a central re-consideration of the problem.

In the constructive programme of National Education, the main points to keep in view are the atmosphere and activities of social service, growth of the provincial medium of instruction, wide diffusion of Hindi, vocational instruction, instruction in fine Arts, development of cottage industries with special emphasis on the spinning wheel, physical culture, a balanced life, true to the ideals of Brahmacharya which alone can engender the Shakti that we need for National emancipation. I mention these points to which I feel little or no attention is being paid in the orthodox educational institutions of the land. If we concentrate, each to the extent of our opportunity, on one or more of these items there is ample scope for hundreds more of such institutions to flourish in the country. The point to bear in mind is that the special features to which I have drawn attention are not to be introduced as so many additional graces to lend attraction to the normal routine of mainly literary institutions. Separate institutions may be needed for some of them in accordance with their importance. Some of them would serve as experimental institutions, others as missionary centres and all inspired in the ideals of service and sacrifice. It depends on our foresight and power of organization, whether we dissipate the resources we have brought together or utilize them to give a new and much needed direction to our national effort. We shall fail if we let ambition, get the better of our discretion, if we do not set national limits to our enterprise.

I have spoken of the essential points in the programme that we have to place before ourselves; but young men, you who are going out into the world to-day, with the hall mark of the Kashi Vidyapith on you, the justification of your 'alma mater' will be, more than anything else, the difference that it has made in your lives. You are going out in the world, when it is by no means easy to transcend parochial and communal prepossessions and prejudices and to them have to be added the ugly squabbles of parties and factions, the demoralizing effect of which is to be noticed, in the utterances even of those who have prided themselves, in the past, on their culture and refinement. My advice to you is by no means to shirk the fight. Enter the lists, but play the game. Remember Swaraj is what we are after and till we win it, the nation groans.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—The Schools Committee has proposed revised scales of salaries in respect of the old and new staff of teachers and is out to effect retrenchment of more than one lakh of rupees every year in the next budget by reducing expenditure that is being incurred in the payment of teachers. The present scale of salaries is barely sufficient to meet the humble requisites of a teacher's profession in this city, and the slice of it is being sedulously snatched away in the name of efficiency bars and retrenchment with a view to bring about so-called reform and progress in education. Instead of offering more for showing proficiency in their respective work, the teachers will be deprived of something out of the scheduled scale under the cloak of efficiency bars and selection grades. This is only putting the car before the horse. The Bombay Municipal Corporation have done an act of justice and duty in the year 1920 by sanctioning the present scale of salaries of primary teachers and it will be only scandalous injustice on the part of the Schools Committee to wish a slice of the small salaries that are being paid to the poor teachers. This is really a move in an undesirable direction and it must be peremptorily put a stop to by all educationists.

The following figures deserve notice in respect of the proposed revision of salaries of teachers

3RD YEAR TRAINED TEACHERS.

60 plus 3—81 efficiency-bar selection grade 22 years.
83 plus 3—98 efficiency-bar selection grade 22 years.
100 plus 4—120 efficiency-bar selectoin grade 22 years.
125 plus 5—150 Head Masters only

2ND YEAR TRAINED.

50 plus 2—64 efficiency-bar selection grade 22 years.
65 plus 2—75 efficiency-bar selection grade 22 years.
80 plus 3—95 efficiency-bar election grade 22 years.
100 plus 4—120 Head Masters only

IST YEAR TRAINED TEACHERS.

45 plus 1—52.
55 plus 1—90.
22 years.
65 plus 2—75.
22 years.
80 plus 3—95 Head Masters only

UNTRAINED TEACHERS.

40 plus 1—45
20 years.
50 plus 1—55.
20 years.
56 plus 1—60.
20 years.

NON-QUALIFIED TEACHERS.

30 plus 1—35 efficiency bar selection grade 11 years.
38 plus 1—42.
11 years.
43 plus 1—45.
11 years.

The Schools Committee has done well in introducing scouting in the Municipal Schools and it is a sign of more life and vigour to offer an opportunity to about 1000 boys to have instructions in Scouting. The Schools Committee have, however, done serious injustice in not availing the services of the few able scouters that are serving in the Municipal schools. Thus in inaugurating scouting movement the Committee have dealt a blow to the first principles of organization by unnecessarily importing a fresh man in the department which has under it Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu speaking boys.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the Municipal Corporation have passed a resolution to introduce physical culture in the primary schools. It is worth noticing, however, that the late Secretary. Mr. D. G. Padhye endeavoured most to introduce drilling and games and boys were often being taken in the open fields for games.

This work is being looked to by about 20 special Drill Teachers—a few of them having put in more than a score of years service. It is proposed to appoint a Drill supervisor and a physical culturist, and instead of offering a chance to an experienced and highly qualified gentleman like Mr. M. K. Katley—who has the honours of being a principal of the Sir D. M Petit Gymkhana besides other various qualifications in the domain of physical culture, Mr. D B Gopalrao—a fresh recruit in the physical culture and an outsider is being proposed to be deputed for special instruction to Madras with a view to his proposed appointment as a Drill supervisor. Is it not a sheer injustice to those already—serving in the department that their claims are being set aside every time. Why not depute Mr. Kately a gold medalist in the field or any other who might be equal to the task and who have had the experience of teaching work already in the schools committee?—Yours etc.

WHIP.

KARWAR HIGH SCHOOL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—The Karwar High School is the only school of its kind in Karwar. Being a Government institution conducted at much greater cost than private ones of a similar nature, it ought to serve—as it is intended by Government to serve—as a model High School for the district. Indeed, the standard of education imparted there was of a high and commendable character. The atmosphere there is very much suited to the pursuit of learning as it is not defiled by modern industrial turmoil and is free from concequent distraction. The student in his isolation amidst rich enchanting natural environments can better pursue his scholastic pursuits, a little hampered though he may be by the hot and damp climate of the place. Thus the student placed under the guidance of able teachers can be expected to show a better record than elsewhere in the matter of intellectual, moral and physical attainments, thus symbolising in himself the three-fold character of education.

The spectacle that one meets there at present is one sure to cause great disappointment. The standard of education has considerably gone down. The interest of the students in out-door games and physical exercises has waned. The Reading room and the Debating Societies which were once such popular instruments of enlightenment have lost all charm with the student world. What must be the cause of this degeneration? Is it the case as some say, that these symptoms are only characteristic of a disease that is slowly permeating most of our centres of learning? The intellectual deterioration and physical degeneration which are but the concomitants of the present-day education, they say are common to all alike—Karwar High School not being an exception. But though I do not deny that the evils no doubt have crept into the body of our students too, still there are peculiar circumstances which seem to have aggravated them in the case of our school.

The attention of the Authorities responsible for this state of things is drawn, and it is hoped that they will remedy the situation not with their usual circumlocutory and dilatory manner but with a promptness which the occasion rightly demands. Otherwise the present generation of students who are left to their own resources will in the long run find themselves considerably handicapped for want of adequate training facilities and development of faculties in their adolescent days.—Yours, etc.,

A GUARDIAN.

INDIANS TO BE DEPRIVED OF ARMY CONTRACTS

SERIOUS BLOW TO INDIAN TRADE

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

At a meeting of the traders, merchants, and wholesale importers of Bombay held under the presidency of Mr. Jehangir R. Dubash, a resolution was passed, that they view with great concern the proposal to hand over the Canteen organisation for British troops in India to the Board of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute of the United Kingdom, and respectfully but emphatically request the Government not to yield to any pressure from Home, but to maintain the present tenancy system with which the rank and file are completely satisfied. In the opinion of the meeting, the new proposal under consideration, if accepted, would, besides other objections, deal a serious blow to Indian trade throughout the country.—A. P.

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PUNJAB MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL

MORE POWERS TO THE COMMITTEE

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day publishes the Punjab Municipal Amendment Bill which will be introduced in the next session of the Legislative Council. The Bill in effect is the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, amended in the light of recent experience of the latter's working. The proposed changes would enable the local Government to confer the powers of the Deputy Commissioner on any other officer for the purpose of the Punjab Municipal Act, to compel the Municipal Committee to maintain a fire-brigade, to enable police officers to take action for suppression of fires even without the direction of the magistrate, secretary or a member of the Municipal Committee, and to give powers to the Committee to limit the lead which may be carried by any cart or other conveyance within the Municipal limits without any restriction as to the period of the hiring or the nature of the service to be performed. The Bill also provides for the inspection and proper regulation of channels running within such limits, and enables the local Government to make rules for the regulation of contracts made by Municipalities with electric supply companies for the supply of electrical energy.—A. P.

FLOOD RELIEF IN JUBBULPORE

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Secretary of Jubbulpore Flood Releif Fund wires as follows:—

Appeal fund is being raised in Jubbulpore for the relief of the distress caused by the recent disastrous floods in the Nerbudda and other rivers in the Jubbulpore division. The town of Mandla and numerous other villages were swept away by the floods, and thousands of people have been rendered homeless. Their property having been ruined and their stores of foods destroyed; the distress is greater in the affected areas than that caused by a failure of the crops. For not only do the people lack food but in many cases have lost their houses cattle and in short all their wordly belongings.

At a meeting called at the town hall in Jubbulpore on the 24th ulto. by the President of the municipal committee, it was decided to appeal to the general public both in the Central Provinces and elsewhere to contribute to the relief of this distress. Contributions may be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Flood Relief Committees or to the agent to Messrs. Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand, Bankers, Jubbulpore, who have kindly consented to act as treasurer. Contributors are requested to say if they desire their subscriptions to be applied to the relief of any particular area affected.

DURGA PUJA IMMERSION CEREMONY

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BY THE POLICE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

A deputation consisting of Maharaja Tagore, Raja Gopendra Krishna Deb, Raja Reshee Case Law, Sir Kailashandra Bose, Piyushakanti Ghose and J. N. Basu waited on the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in connection with the steps to be taken for the peaceful performance of the immersion ceremony by the Hindus during the Durga Puja. The deputationists had a long talk with the Commissioner regarding the routes to be followed and the precautionary measures to be taken by the police.—A. P.

A Patna message of October 6th states:—Sir John Bucknill's funeral took place this afternoon at 5. The Chaplain of Bankipore performed the funeral service. Among those who attended were Justice Foster, Sir Syed Ali Imam, Sir Heycock, Commissioner Patna Division; Mr. Owen, District Magistrate: Lt.-Col. Dutton; Justice Ross; Mr. Abdul Aziz; Mr. Yunus; Mr. K.B. Dutt; and a number of other members of the bar and the High Court staff.—A.P.

Pilot Flying Officer Nicholls, who was severely injured on the 1st instant as the result of an aeroplane crash died in Peshawar hospital yesterday. Cairns who was slightly injured is making progress.

WESTERN COMMAND ARMY MANOEUVRES

AEROPLANES IN ACTION

QUETTA, Oct. 6.

The Western Command manoeuvres were brought to a conclusion yesterday afternoon, when a stronger Khajdi Force delivered an overwhelming attack on the Blue Troops at Kuchlagh. The Blue had on the 4th effected a skilful withdrawal, and taken up a very strong position astride the main road in village and gardens north of Kuchlagh with 17th Rajputs holding a position slightly in advance of this line. Just before dark the advancing 15th Khaki Brigade succeeded in capturing this advanced position and the Blue commander withdrew the Rajputs into reserve. Early on the morning of the 5th the Khaki started concentrating for attack and at 10 a.m. a division started forward covered by the fire of two field artillery brigades and one brigade of pack guns. The Blue were however well posted and well hidden and every effort made by the Khaki to pierce their position was reputed. The Blue armoured cars made two successful raids into the attacking Khaki brigades in one of which a brigade commander and half his staff were put out of action. The Blue aeroplanes also attacked the Khaki aerodrome and transport, with success but an almost simultaneous raid by a stronger Khaki air force knocked out three of the Blue machines leaving them only one in action.

The Cavalry of both forces were very active on the Western Flank. By about 2-30 p.m. the superior strength of the 2nd division had begun to tell. The 16th Brigade by a wide encircling movement had partly enveloped the left flank of the Blue drawing in their reserve battalions, and a final assault by 2 1/2 fresh battalion of 15th Khaki brigade penetrated the Blue position. At 3-10 p.m. the stand fast was sounded and twenty minutes later an aeroplane painted red with a red streamer attached announced to the troops the signal to disperse.

The four days manoeuvres were extremely instructive and troops had some hard marching and hard fighting. It was noticeable how fit they were at the end. The difficulties of maintaining large forces in a country where roads are few and water scanty were amply demonstrated and well overcome. The various lessons brought out will be discussed at the directors final conference at Pishin to-day.—A. P.

"TRIBUNE" OFFICE SEARCH

STATEMENT INCORRECT

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Enquiries made by the Government show that the message issued on the night of the 5th instant about the offices of the "Tribune" at Lahore being searched is incorrect.—A. P.

HEADACHE

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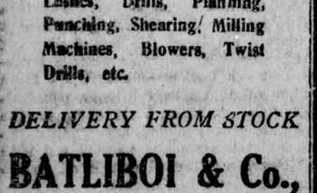

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THE PADROADO QUESTION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You deserve well of the East Indian Catholics by publishing a letter on the above subject. It seems that the pro-Padroadists and pro-Portuguese have a tremendous influence on the local press. They say anything. But when contradictions are sent, they are suppressed. Surely, your fairness cannot therefore but be most gratifying. I do not wish to take up much of your valuable space.

The East Indian Catholics have decided most constitutionaly, by meetings etc., being British subjects, truly and genuinely loyal, and convinced of the worthlessness of the Padroado White elephant, they should be transferred to the progressive Archdiocese of Bombay and placed under the Most Rev. A. Goodier. If the Meetingwallas feel that, all of a sudden, the East Indians have by some miracle, come to fall in love with the Padroado, it is for those of their East Indian comrades who have come into their net, lay and cleric, to convene a public general meeting to find out how many East Indians are for the Portuguese Bishop of Damaun and how many for the British Archbishop of Bombay. This would have been a proper course. Instead of which the ignorant, the unwary, the illiterate and the simple are being bamboozled and are made to sign the petition, the purport of which they do not know, to affix their thumb-impressions or make their crossmarks. In a large number of cases simply the names are copied. These methods, to put it most mildly, are far from commendable. I do not, for a moment, imagine, that Rome will be influenced by such tactics, though the dust thrown in the eyes of the authorities by pro-Padroadists and pro-Portuguese may, perhaps, affect their eyes temporarily and blur their vision. Rome must grant our request, if not terrified by the threats of Portugal. The hopes of the pro-Padroadists rest on the Government of Goa and Portugal. Why should not East Indians' hopes rest on the Bombay, India and Home Government? We urge for the removal of the interference of the Portuguese Government in our ecclesiastical matters. The pro-Padroadists urge the Portuguese Government to maintain the interference by continuing. They are for a Portuguese prelate, we for one who is a British subject. These are simple and clear-cut issues which the man in the street must comprehend; if put before him plainly.—Yours etc.

"AN EAST INDIAN CATHOLIC"

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. S. P. Rodriques, President, North Kanara Christian Association, Sudashivgad, North Kanara, on the above subject, it will be observed that the Padroado regime has proved disastrous to British subjects, natives of the soil, and that the Christian communities, prejudicially affected by it, are down against it and are working for the removal of the incubus; whereas Goans and a very few if at all, Mangaloreans, are in favour of the retention of the Padroado over communities which have been suffering from it.

The Mangaloreans in their mother land, Mangalore, priests and laymen, fought hard, drove away the Padroado, and brought in the Propaganda jurisdiction, and thereafter Jesuit missionaries. They are immensely benefited there from. The Goans driven by stress of circumstances, came to Bombay and under favourable conditions, which need not be specified, got well-educated. They have now become somebodies, and they conduct and behave themselves as such.

Mangaloreans in Bombay are not affected by the Paroado regime. They cannot, therefore, be expected to take as active interest in the removal of the Padroado. They would, as a body, in my humble opinion, now take up cudgels against the Padroado, if they realised the probability of the Paroado swallowing up the Propaganda in the city and Island of Bombay and ruling over all the Churches. Their alleged attitude in Karvar does not speak well for their love of education and learning;

It is remarkable that while Goans in British India are zealous defenders and advocates of the Padroado, their brethren in Karachi rejoice in being under the Propaganda and Jesuit missionaries. One of their foremost men, Mr. Raymundo or Raymond, in a memorandum to the Bombay Government, is said to have pleaded for the Padroado in Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, but not for its extention to Karachi. If, however, they are really enamoured of it, they might advocate that it be introduced in Karachi. The Portuguese Bishop would be compensated far considerably. if Bombay and other Churches on this side of the Presidency are, as prayed for, transferred to the Archdiocese of Bombay.

With these facts before them your fair-minded readers, uninfluenced by self-interest or racial feeling, can easily take in the real situation of affairs and come to the conclusion as to why Goans and a handful of Mangaloreans here and at Karvar are for the Padroado of Portugal.

I think there is truth in what somebody has said:

"Consistency, thou art a bright Jewel!"

But dare Goans say that? They would rather exclaim: "Expediency, Thou art a true gem of wisdom! Padroado, Thou art a thing of beauty and joy for ever!"

Seeing that Bombay, Salsette, Bassein, Karvar, &c., are not Portuguese possessions, it is audacious on the part of Goans to fight for the retention of the Padroado in British territory; too bold of the Portuguese Government to assure them of maintaining the Padroado in British India. But then whose fault is it, that the strupendous anomaly of the Portuguese Padroado or Patronage continues, if it be not of the British Government? A word from St. James to Lisbon and Rome would be the death-knell of the Padroado and of the evils generated by it. Yours etc.

"AN OBSERVER."

CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE MARKET

WEELY REPORT

(From Chhanganlal M. Parkeh Share Dalal.)

Jute Shares:—A fair turnover was reported in this section. The publication of the preliminary and final Jute Crop Forecast had a very healthy effect on the market. All the hundred rupee paid up scrips recorded an advance of about 25 points and the ten rupees paid up scrips i.e., Howrah and Clives after touching 40/4 and 36/4 receded to 39/12 and 35/12 on account of profit taking. Nationals changed hands in large numbers round about 29/14 and set back to 29/8. The closing tone of the market is strong. The market will remain closed from 8th instant to 24th instant on account of "Pooja" holidays.

Cotton Shares:—This section has been practically neglected during the period under review. Bengal Luxmi Cotton declared a dividend of Rs. 5/- per share for the half year ended 30th June 1926. Dunbar was quoted at Rs. 146/- and Keshavram at Rs. 3/15.

Coal Shares:—Very little interest was evinced in this section and the market had the appearance of dullness with a downward tendency.

Miscellaneous Section:—A fair volume of business was put through in this section with prices shewing almost unchanged in the majority of instances. There has been some enquiry for the shares of Sugar concerns and also Railway shares and full rates were obtained whenever business was concluded.

Government Securities:—This section remained unchanged during the period under review.

The Bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

INSANITARY BOMBAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the breeding places of germs and insects which spread diseases in the city is a public urinal. Most of the urinals and privies are so filthily kept that a strong over-powering smell pervades the air a hundred yards round about these places. If anyone wants to find out the truth about these urinals, he has only to visit either Share Bazaar urinal or the one hidden away in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens opposite the Town Hall. But if these places in the Fort are so badly kept, what must be the condition of privies and urinals in the poorer quarters of the city? Some of the points in regard to this subject may be mentioned here. Due to the lack of an adequate number of privies, urinals are misused and the refuse is allowed to accumulate in the passages. The Municipal Corporation should, therefore, construct new privies adjoining the urinals.

Water should be freely used to keep that places clean. The urianls should be flushed with water every few seconds and disinfectants used liberally. The walls of privies and urinals everywhere bear obscene caricatures and immoral suggestions which are positively harmful to the morals of boys and girls who visit these places. It may, therefore, be suggested that these walls should be painted black or dark green. The harm resulting from these suggestions and caricatures is too obvious to need a lengthy discussion.

A stricter watch should be kept by men and women in charge of the public urinals. They must see that the visitors do not misuse the places. A stricter supervision over the "Halalkhores" is again a necessity which should not be avoided.—Yours etc.

"A VISITOR."

Santa Cruz, Oct 6. 1926.

"A SORRY FIGURE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Your very fair and impartial leading article in to-day's "Chronicle" ought to point out to the public of Bombay what they must do to mark their displeasure at the conduct of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. If anybody is responsible legally and morally for the bungle in the execution of the scheme, it is Sir Chimanlal. And in his evidence before the Committee he has not only not admitted any mistake on his part; but, on the contrary, he has made objectionable attacks upon those who have criticised the working of the scheme. It is, therefore, necessary for the leaders of public opinion in Bombay to call at once a public meeting for the purpose of passing a vote of censure on Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The country will never attain to any honest and lasting Swaraj unless public men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad when they woefully fail to discharge their public duties be brought to book and unless all public men who seek public offices through the suffrages of the people be taught a lesson of their final responsibility to the public.—Yours etc.

October 4, X

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

COL. JACKSON ON THE GENERAL STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" cables:—Col. Jackson who, all the press reports now agree, is to succeed Lord Lytton as Governor of Bengal, confirmed the report at a dinner to the Conservative Agents at Scarborough, that he had been asked to undertake other work which would necessitate his resigning his present position. He said, he felt somewhat embarrassed and was bound to confess that he was a victim of circumstances. He had hoped that he would be able to get through a memorable week undisturbed by any premature announcement by a "vigilant and ruthless press" (laughter). With that wonderful power they had, of producing the usual intelligent anticipation of events, it was likely that they had done it this time.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES TO BE RESTRICTED.

Col. Jackson referred to the general strike and declared that the view of the majority of people in Britain was that the Government should, without delay adjust the law relating to Trade Unions as to limit their use to the legitimate purpose for which they were established. "In my judgment, the people of Britain not only wish but insist that those who have power should deal with this position and deal with it fearlessly. I think they should deal with it and make impossible any recurrence of a most deliberate attempt to overthrow the most constitutional Government Britain has ever seen".

GRANT TO G. T. H. NURSING ASSOCIATION.

At their meeting held on 5th instant the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the following main items of business:—

Sanction was accorded under the provisions of the Indian Ports Act to a grant of Rs. 1,982 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association in respect of the year 1926-27, representing a moiety of the cost of treatment of seamen in the Hospital during the previous 12 months.

A reference from Government regarding the provisions of the draft Indian Light-hous Bill was considered and it was decided to reply that the Trustees have no objections to offer on the proposed legislation.

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AN ECONOMIC WASTE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 17th September, you have published under the same heading some extracts from Acharya Dr. P. C. Roy from his presidential-address at the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Association. You will kindly allow me the hospitality of your paper to publish the following few lines:—

Dr. Roy, who is the outstanding figure in the educationists of the Bengal Presidency, has very ably shown what the Presidency is loosing in this kind of education, so far as money is concerned. It is no doubt a great loss to a Presidency but there is still another, which is far greater and certainly far more important, namely the loss of energy. If as a poor nation we can ill-afford to spend money like that, as a nation-in-building, we can still less afford to waste our youthful energy in the pursuit of a mirage. That our present system of education is one which is far from the one we would desire, is a fact, on which there are no two opinions. It is interesting to calculate roughly, the national energy which we are spending in this worthless system. Every Indian graduate, has to devote about 15 years to get his Bachelor's diploma. During this period he scarcely does anything else. This means that he spends about 15x12x365—65,700 hours of his life-time (considering the useful day of 12 hours only) to get this empty diploma and that too provided he gets through every year. One thousand such graduates will have spent 65,700,000 hours. The various Indian Universities are certainly manufacturing, not one, but a few thousand graduates every years. Again, the proportion of those who go as far as the Bachelor's course is, on a most modest basis, less than 1|15th of those who get through the matriculation and perhaps less than 1|10,000 of those who know how to read and write their own vernaculars (which in itself is a four to five year course). If the time occupied or rather thrown away in educational pursuits by all these Indian students together, be taken together, it will amount to an eleven digit figure per year, or say 10,000,000,000 hours roughly. Taking the average energy per hour to equal 0.7 of the average human energy, the above figure comes to 7,000,000,000 i.e. seven thousand millions of human-energy-hours. What could be produced at the sacrifice of this energy in fields, or arts, or crafts etc. can be but faintly imagined; whereas after educational pursuits, it only yields us a few thousands of clerks, a similar number of typists and unemployed, a few businessmen, a couple of writers and a fraction of a poet and so on.

Supposing, with that energy, at its disposal a Syndicate were to take up the question of erecting a city, it would not be very much surprising, if this city would be like Bombay or Calcutta. We have then clearly lost about 100 Bombays or Calcuttas, just during the last one hundred years, i.e. since, we started loosing our own individuality and aping the Westerns, in an attempt in which we have failed most miserably.—Yours, etc.

W. D. KORDE.

Tatapuram
Oct. 3.

DR. PARANJPYE & THE UNIVERSITY SEAT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Dr. Paranjpye is again going round from place to place in the Presidency to secure votes for him in the ensuing elections. While on the one hand he is explaining what good he would do to the country by being a Minister, he is, on the other hand, doing things which are calculated to do direct harm to the people's cause and aspirations. The worthy doctor has never been known faithfully to represent the people's interests. As a Minister, he had already proved himself a failure. And if the University voters have still any doubts that he would do some good, let them note the support he recently gave in the Senate of the Bombay University for a motion to withhold the faculty in oriental learning. There are no two opinions about the vast and invaluable treasure of culture in ancient oriental works. It is equally true that for an exhaustive study in the same, a separate faculty in oriental learning is necessary. Dr. Paranjpye has given one more proof of the regard he has for culture—and especially oriental culture. It is evident as Minister of Education, he would try to maintain his position and thus do positive harm to the cause of orienatl learning. Will the intelligent voters of the University Constituency, who have in their hearts a high regard for our ancient culture see that they do not encourage Dr. Paranjpye in his callous attitude, by casting their votes for him?—Yours, etc.

"A POONA VOTER"

Poona, Oct. 5.

An Allahabad message states:—"A Muzaffarnagar correspondent wires, that the Executive Committee of the United Provinces Zemindars' Association, has decided to support the candidature of Rai Sahib Murchi Ambaprasad, M.L.C. of Agra to the U. P. Council."—A. P.

An Industrial Association has been started in Farrukhabad.—A.P.

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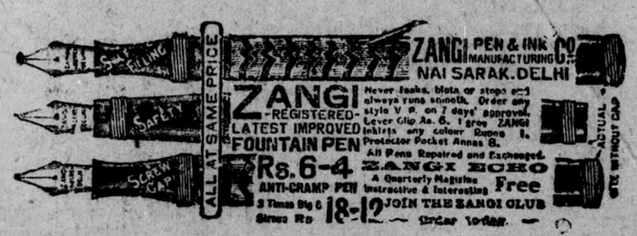

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